

USAID/MOZAMBIQUE

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)

2001-03-30

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Valerie Dickson-Horton, Acting AA/AFR

FROM: Cynthia F. Rozell, Director, USAID/Mozambique

SUBJECT: FY 2003 Results Review and Resource Request

In 2000, all USAID/Mozambique programs met their targets, continuing five successive years of solid performance under the FY 1996-2003 Country Strategic Plan.

Such positive performance over the past year is a special achievement in light of the February-March 2000 floods that devastated southern and central Mozambique, leaving behind severely damaged infrastructure, a hobbled rural economy, and hundreds of thousands of affected families. Largely as a result of the disaster, Mozambique's economy, which had grown on an average GDP per capita basis of 8.7% since 1993, slowed to 3.8%, while inflation rose and the Mozambique metical depreciated.

The U.S. is playing a lead role in economic recovery. With a highly focused \$132 million supplemental program, USAID is the lead donor in the reconstruction effort. All USAID recovery programs are in full implementation. By the end of April 2001, about 110,000 qualified families will have received resettlement grants, 140 low-interest loans for affected businesses totaling more than \$7 million will have been approved by participating banks, all three major road construction contracts will have been signed, and the major rail line reconstruction contract will have been awarded; in addition, an integrated set of disaster mitigation activities already will be underway. By early May, fully \$120 million of the \$132 million approved will be committed in contracts and grants. This is an exceptional record given that \$112 million only became available on December 8, 2000, a short four months ago. In addition, the Mission successfully implemented \$21.7 million in disaster response activities in 2000 financed by OFDA and bilateral Mission funds.

USAID's ongoing programs were important factors in ameliorating the negative impacts of the flood emergency on the national economy. USAID-assisted farm families increased production in 2000, largely as a result of crop diversification, improved roads and marketing, and greater influence of group enterprise activities. The rural incomes program is vital to rural economic development and food security, but annual decreases in EG, AG and ENV funds will reduce the Mission's ability to meet CSP targets by the end of 2003.

Even as USAID programs in legislative strengthening and political party capacity building continued, Mozambique encountered significant challenges to democratic reform in 2000. USAID DA and ESF assistance supported key initiatives including a civil society watchdog organization and extensive national dialogue among political parties and civil society. These targeted programs are designed to ease the root causes of the political tensions experienced in 2000. However, with continued scarce DG resources, and a further decline predicted in FY

2002, the prospects for USAID's continued leadership in political conflict resolution are diminishing, and program targets will be scaled back as a result.

With USAID assistance, leadership in health service delivery is shifting from international to local institutions, including a revitalized Ministry of Health. The transition has been successful, given FY 2000 data showing that the Mission's maternal and child health targets were surpassed for immunizations, exclusive breastfeeding, ORT use, antenatal visits, and other indicators. This confirms the Mission's overall local capacity building strategy, which will be reinforced through a health sector reform program to begin in FY 2001.

The Mission has included a supplemental annex on HIV/AIDS. With LIFE funding, the Mission expanded its previous focus on reproductive health services, including condom social marketing, to include a new, comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention program in the Maputo Corridor. USAID is working closely with the National AIDS Council and a prominent local foundation, two organizations leading behavior change efforts in Mozambique's most populous and economically important zone. Should funding be significantly increased, this program is designed to be easily replicated in other transport corridors where the disease is spreading extremely quickly. Priorities for expansion include the Beira, Quelimane, and Nampula corridors, which cut the country's most productive agricultural and trading areas where agroprocessing investments are expanding.

The Mission's program to improve the economic enabling environment for business is making progress on a targeted set of interventions. These include Mozambique's participation in the SADC Free Trade Area and WTO; privatization of public enterprises in the transport sector; strengthening the effective role of the private sector in legislative, regulatory, and economic reform; elimination of red tape; and Internet expansion. Continued cuts in the Mission's EG funding, and the end of regional funding, leave this very important program vulnerable to closeout unless "savings" can be distributed as increases in bilateral funds to participating Missions. Many of the programs dependent on this USAID objective are important U.S. Mission-wide priorities, including AGOA, regional integration, increased U.S. business, and U.S. exports to Mozambique.

A supplemental annex sets out a proposed timetable of steps related to the development of USAID/Mozambique's second CSP, which would begin in FY 2004. The Mission is requesting that AFR parameters guidance be considered in January 2002 and issued by May 2002.

In August 2000, A/AID approved a multiyear commitment for additional operating expenses to allow the Mission to relocate to a single, more secure location in a commercial office building. In March 2001 A/AID and the State A/S for Management approved setback and collocation waivers to enable the move to go forward. With adequate financing assured, this move is projected for early CY 2002. Resources required for ongoing program support, as well as for the move to the new site, include \$5.35 million in OE and \$907,000 in Trust Funds in FY 2002, and \$6.0 million in OE and \$892,000 in Trust Funds in FY 2003. The Mission estimates that the net additional cost of the new office building will be \$520,000 annually. To sustain operations in the new site, it is imperative that the Mission develop a solid OE funding foundation, which requires both increased OE resources and reducing reliance on Trust Fund generations after FY 2003.

With Mozambique and southern Africa beset by devastating floods and cyclones in the past two years, as well as the challenges of implementing a \$132 million IDA-funded reconstruction program, the Mission is requesting consideration of an additional FTE for a Southern Africa regional disaster response coordinator to be stationed in Maputo. For the past two years, Mission officers had to divert from their normal duties to devote full-time attention to disasters. Mission cannot continue to do this, implement its normal program, and adequately supervise the reconstruction program. The reassignment of an existing or additional OFDA position to Maputo to service this important subregion would greatly enhance USAID's relief response as well as early warning capabilities.

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Glossary

AFR	USAID's Africa Bureau
AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunities Act
ATRIP	Africa Trade and Investment Program initiative
BCI	Mozambique Business Confidence Index
CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEDE	Center for Democracy and Development Studies (Mozambican think tank)
CNE	National Elections Commission
CSD	Child Survival and Disease funds (USAID funding)
CSO	Civil society organization
CSP	Country Strategic Plan FY 1996-2003, USAID/Mozambique
CTA	Confederation of Mozambican Business Associations
DA/DFA	Development Assistance/Development Fund for Africa (USAID funding)
EU	European Union
DG	Democracy and governance
DPT3	Immunization against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, third dose
EDDI	Education for Democracy and Development Initiative
ENV	Environment (USAID funding earmark)
FEMA	Mozambique Business Forum for the Environment
Frelimo	Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (ruling political party)
FTA	SADC free trade area
FY	U.S. fiscal year (October 1 – September 30)
GDP	Gross domestic product
GRM	Government of the Republic of Mozambique
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country initiative (IMF)
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICM	Mozambique Cereals Institute (agricultural marketing parastatal)
IDA	International Disaster Assistance (USAID funding)
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISP	Internet service provider
LIFE	Leadership in Fighting an Epidemic initiative
MADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, GRM
MIC	Ministry of Industry and Commerce, GRM
MOH	Ministry of Health, GRM
MPP	Mission Performance Plan (U.S. Mission to Mozambique)
MTC	Ministry of Transport and Communications, GRM
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
P.L.480	Food for Peace, Title II and 202(e)
ProAgri	MADER sector investment program for agriculture
PVO	Private and voluntary organization
Renamo/UE	Mozambique National Resistance – Electoral Union (opposition political coalition)
RGE	Rural group enterprise (operated by e.g. a farmer association)
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community

SO1	USAID/Mozambique's Strategic Objective 1: Increased rural household incomes in focus areas
SO2	USAID/Mozambique's Strategic Objective 2: Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at the national and local levels
SO3	USAID/Mozambique's Strategic Objective 3: Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas
SpO	USAID/Mozambique's Special Objective: Improved enabling environment for private sector led growth and development
TDM	Mozambique telecommunications parastatal (<i>Telecomunicações de Moçambique</i>)
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
VAT	Value-Added Tax
WTO	World Trade Organization

Overview Factors Affecting Program Performance

Relationship to U.S. National Interests and Mission Performance Plan

The USAID/Mozambique program promotes U.S. interests in Mozambique and in southern Africa. It is central to U.S. Government efforts to build peace and democracy, promote a sustainable integrated world-class economy, reduce poverty and disease, and foster security in the region. USAID strategic objectives support U.S. Mission goals in the following ways:

Democracy: USAID strengthens the role of the average citizen in governance institutions; enhances public advocacy by civil society organizations; promotes free and fair general elections; and strengthens the fundamental institutions of democracy such as the legislature, courts, and political parties.

Humanitarian assistance: USAID builds national food security and reduces poverty in the rural economy. Specialized programs focus on war victims through prosthetics and skills development.

Economic development: USAID promotes sustainable growth and reduces poverty by increasing rural household incomes. It accomplishes this by improving food production, strengthening land tenure security, fostering greater market access, and building a more effective rural marketing network. Under a special objective, USAID improves the free-market economy by building private-public partnership, reducing red tape, promoting tax reform and privatization, and increasing private sector involvement in environmentally sound investments. All of USAID's program contributes to this goal through human capacity development.

Health: USAID places a high priority on lowering maternal and child mortality through improved immunization and essential services; reducing the spread of childhood diseases including malaria; increasing government and community capacity to address health problems through training; and reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS through information and condom social marketing. USAID health investments also increase contraceptive prevalence, reduce policy, attitudinal, and medical barriers to family planning, and strengthen local health capacity, to increase both access to and supply of family planning services and commodities.

U.S. Exports: USAID promotes foreign direct investment, including by U.S. firms, through programs to reduce trade barriers and investment impediments, through telecommunications reform under the Leland Initiative and EDDI, and through private sector-led economic policy reforms encompassing tax, customs, trade, and financial sector policies.

Taken as a whole, USAID implements activities that support all MPP goals across that section of the Mozambican population located in geographic areas where conflict and political tension are most likely to erupt. The USAID program works directly with the poorest segments of society at the community level to improve family and social welfare, increase incomes, and build economic assets. These important field-based programs not only reduce poverty; they reduce the tensions inherent in a society that combines a high degree of inequitable income distribution, historically few opportunities, and high expectations. At the national level, USAID promotes peaceful

conflict resolution through national dialogue, parliamentary consultations, and anti-corruption programs. In the economic policy dialogue, USAID is a strong proponent of reforms that increase employment opportunities for the poor, diversify economic activities, and directly build capital assets among the rural poor. Since the successful war-to-peace transition over the 1992-1995 period, USAID has been a strong partner to Mozambique, helping to build the foundations for continued peace, economic growth, and sustained poverty reduction.

Country Factors

The major economic event of 2000 was the January-March floods across the southern third of the country. In addition to the human tragedy and physical destruction that resulted, the floods caused a major economic slowdown, a surge in inflation, and an accelerated depreciation in the exchange rate (see supplemental annex). Despite significant donor response for reconstruction assistance, and the limited macroeconomic effects of the disaster, it will be some time before the country fully recovers from the destruction of infrastructure and the resultant loss of investment. Post-floods GDP growth is expected to rebound to over 10% in 2001; but even though the growth trend in real per capita incomes (in *metical* terms) is impressive, it occurs against a backdrop of a 69% incidence of severe poverty.

Mozambique was one of the first countries to gain relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative and is approaching the completion date for Enhanced HIPC relief. HIPC reduced the net present value of debt stock from about \$2.7 billion to about \$1 billion, and Enhanced HIPC is expected to bring it to \$750 million. While HIPC has regularized Mozambique's foreign debt situation, establishing debt service payments that are within its capabilities to pay and eliminating the need for annual rescheduling negotiations, the requirement that HIPC savings result in increased government spending for poverty alleviation programs appears to have partly contributed to a worsening of the government's fiscal situation. Although indicators remain positive, including revenue increases, significant restructuring of GRM budget expenditures and increased pressure on revenue generations and savings will continue.

Democratic consolidation in Mozambique faced challenges throughout FY 2000. The opposition contested the close results of the December 1999 general elections, claiming unfair vote counting. While the Supreme Court and the international community fully supported the outcome after in-depth analysis, the resulting protest left Parliament paralyzed for months and gave rise to high levels of verbal confrontation. Late in 2000, an opposition call for countrywide demonstrations led to scattered violence. These developments prompted leaders to seek political compromise through dialogue, while civil society organizations stepped up pressure on both parties to return to dialogue in the Parliament and peace in the countryside. The CY 2001 parliamentary session has been peaceful and productive thus far, even though tensions have been heightened.

Program Performance

Since the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) inception in FY 1996, all parts of the USAID/Mozambique program have continued to perform at or above expectations. The CSP has

now been extended through FY 2003, based on midterm analyses and adjustments in programming approaches. In FY 2000, despite the heavy toll on both Mozambique and the Mission of the flood response and reconstruction imperatives, all programs demonstrated solid achievements and overall CSP progress is on target.

SO1 is meeting expectations, as demonstrated by increased agricultural production and crop diversification in the focus area as well as by increased rural enterprise activity; these were notable achievements in light of the overall dampening economic effects of the floods.

SO2 is meeting expectations, as indicated by the increasing strength of civil society organizations, both in their own management and in their political influence, and by the improved capabilities of the major political parties.

SO3 is meeting expectations, having documented significant improvements in immunization coverage, antenatal and childbirth care, and condom use to prevent HIV/AIDS, as well as having made progress on health sector reform.

SpO is meeting expectations, as indicated by sustained business confidence, increased dynamism and influence of the private sector in policy development, changes in government structures to enhance public-private cooperation and government effectiveness, and strong growth in Internet access.

SO Text for SO: 656-001 Increased rural household income in focus areas

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Objective ID: 656-001

Objective Name: Increased rural household income in focus areas

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

20% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
40% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
30% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
5% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
5% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Humanitarian Assistance

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

This objective addresses U.S. interests by promoting basic economic development, increased incomes, and food security for nine million inhabitants of north-central Mozambique, thereby reducing poverty and potential conflict throughout the country. The program is increasing rural household income by opening access to domestic, regional and global markets, expanding the number and reach of rural enterprises, and increasing and diversifying sustainable agricultural output. Human and institutional capacity building and women's participation are essential program elements. To achieve these results, development assistance and P.L. 480 Title II-

generated local currency and 202(e) resources finance: construction of rural feeder roads and a key segment of Mozambique's north-south national trunk road; rural business expansion through market development, enterprise restructuring and improved financial services; appropriate and limited public sector investment in agriculture through direct budget support, technical assistance, and field activities; and environmentally sound, commercially oriented crop production. This objective also includes two components of the Mission's flood reconstruction program, for which progress is reported separately to AFR and Congress on a quarterly basis.

Key Results:

The continued success of this program helped Mozambique's economy offset some of the negative impact of the floods that devastated the southern part of the country in 2000. A survey of participating farm families in target areas indicated that agricultural production continued to grow and was much higher than that of non-participating families. This was a significant accomplishment in view of adverse weather, maize marketing problems (see last year's R4), and a second year of low international cotton and local cashew prices. This achievement in a difficult agricultural year was due to the progress farmers have made in diversifying crop production, increasing commercialization through profitable group enterprises, and opening new markets -- activities financed by USAID.

A total of 27,483 farm households were members of USAID-assisted rural group enterprises (RGEs) in 2000. These enterprises promote diversification into marketable and nutritious oilseed and leguminous crops as well as expanded production and export of nontraditional crops. Membership includes 20% women, and an increasing number of women-only enterprises (65 this year) has emerged. Participation in group enterprises, on average, added \$54 to household income in 2000; this is significant since it represents about a 20% income plus-up. By promoting crop diversification and managing marketing, RGEs also increase family income stability and help create a business foundation for the rural economy.

Access to markets is key to increasing incomes, and solid progress was made in 2000. USAID funding extended the network of improved feeder roads by 369 kilometers, 9% over the target. A USAID-assisted information system managed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER) provides weekly market data and analysis to users in the focus area, now disseminated electronically as well as through print and radio. Roads and market information have expanded business and trade linkages between producers and agribusinesses across the vast central provinces of Mozambique as well as with major consumer and export markets in the south and east. Price differentials between origin and destination points for white maize, an important crop for families throughout the focus area, continued to decline. This is due, in part, to reduced transport costs, a result of better road maintenance and lower maintenance costs. Local road contractors developed in response to USAID-financed opportunities are now fully competitive businesses, thereby increasing non-agricultural incomes in the focus areas and the sustainability of economic linkages.

A USAID program to restructure the government's agricultural services began to bear fruit in 2000. With multidonor assistance under ProAgri, MADER is completing a comprehensive transformation from a fragmented collection of often market intrusive projects to an integrated public investment program of appropriate public services. This year the Ministry played a critical mediating role in ensuring private investment-friendly policies were adopted for three

key export commodities. MADER also sponsored a review of the forestry law and established regional land commissions to streamline access to land for all investors. Finally, it began the process to contract out public extension services, and initiated the reconfiguration and revitalization of the research network.

Performance and Prospects:

Progress under USAID's rural incomes program met expectations in FY 2000, and the rural economy of Mozambique continued to grow through increased agricultural production and marketing and an expanded private commercial sector. Where USAID activities (road repair, producer association development, and agricultural extension and research) are underway, incomes rose faster than in other areas, increasing an average of over 8% annually since 1996.

Market access, crucial to increasing income, depends on improved roads, efficient ports and reduced hauling costs. USAID is financing a major portion of the final segment of Mozambique's north-south national highway; when construction is complete in 2002, households and businesses throughout and beyond the focus area will have access to central and southern Mozambican ports and export markets as well as major urban markets. In 2000, this project alone created 1,000 jobs for local residents, while USAID's labor-intensive road and bridge activities provided part-time employment for an additional 58,000 Mozambicans.

There is a rapid, visible transition underway in Mozambique from subsistence to commercial production, marketing and trade in agriculture. Responsibility for sales, credit and servicing of agricultural equipment and supplies has shifted to competitive Mozambican farm input, agroindustrial and agrochemical companies. A privatized seed company, with USAID-financed technical advice, produced 132 tons of certified sunflower and sesame seed to sell to small- and medium-sized producers; another private firm, under contract to the seed company, performed the seed bagging and sales. This firm also independently opened outlets to sell improved seed, implements, and other inputs to farmers throughout the focus area, and now manages the for-profit manufacture, sales and maintenance of oilseed hand presses -- all functions formerly performed by PVOs.

Incomes are increasing from new cash crops promoted under this program. The processed value of white sesame produced in Nampula Province exceeded \$2 million in 2000, up from \$100,000 just two years ago. Farm families producing this crop realized an average increment of almost \$50 to their annual incomes; complementing this small scale production, a growing number of businesses are profitably involved in sesame commercialization. USAID spearheaded creation of the "Nacala Gold" label to promote production of pigeon pea, leading to commercial exports of 6,000 tons to India in 2000. Buoyed by this resurgence in production, and by heightened prospects for international sales, offshore investors are assessing the feasibility of building a pigeon pea processing plant in the focus area.

Cashew is an important smallholder crop, and improved processing adds value and creates employment in the focus areas. USAID technical advisors worked with Mozambican entrepreneurs to design an innovative bank-administered commercial guarantee fund to expand and improve cashew processing enterprises, a model which can be used to modernize other industries. To further improve quality and revenue from cashew, USAID worked with the national research institute, the cashew promotion agency, and private agrochemical companies to

promote disease control and disease tolerant plants, as well as faster maturing varieties that promise higher production of quality nuts and contribute to reducing greenhouse gases.

The continuation of MADER reforms is important to expanding the public services that support private initiative and investment in agriculture. Within ProAgri's coalition of donors and government leaders, USAID is influencing and accelerating capacity building and institutional reform. Strong Ministry leadership and increased awareness of appropriate roles of the public sector are leading to prioritized public budgets. During 2001, a functional analysis will determine the extent of reorganization as staff profiles and a coherent recruitment, retrenchment and compensation policy become final.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

2003 will be the final year of the current CSP. While progress to date is good, achievement of SO1 by the end of the strategy period depends on resource levels. It is expected that the Mission will complete the \$40 million Caia-Gorongosa road in mid 2002. However, sharp decline in ENV funding for FY 2001, or cost overruns on the road contract, would jeopardize other program components. For FY 2001 this program will report: net per capita average real income, based on household assets index as proxy; spatial retail price margins for maize; average return per household participating in rural group enterprises; and average gross value of household agricultural production. In addition, survey-based data will be available on the key food security measure, chronic malnutrition (stunting) in young children.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, UK, EU, and the Netherlands provide complementary funding.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

U.S. PVO partners include World Vision, CARE, Africare, Food for the Hungry, the National Cooperative Business Association, Save the Children, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency, and Technoserve. Other partners include Michigan State University, the University of Nebraska, and the International Fertilizer Development Center. Key government partners are the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased rural household income in focus area
 Objective ID: 656-001
 Approved: 1995-10-01 Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique
 Result Name: IR 1.1.1 Improved enabling environment for market activities
 Indicator: Spatial retail price margins for maize -- Chimoio-Maputo
 Disaggregated By: Chimoio-Maputo

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1993	NA	170
1994 (B)	NA	182
1996	NA	108
1997	NA	89
1998	70	87
1999	60	54
2000	56	100
2001	51	NA
2002	46	NA
2003	41	NA

Source:
 Ministry of Agriculture/MSU Market Information System (SIMA)

Indicator/Description:

The mean margin between prices in origin and destination markets: price difference (destination market minus origin market), divided by price in origin market. Tracks the evolution of the reduction in price differentials. Origin-destination combinations are: Chimoio-Maputo, Chimoio-Beira, and Ribaue-Nampula. Analysis covers April-September prices to avoid circumstances where product flow between the markets reversed or when they weren't connected by trade flows. Regression analysis provides annual updated data on trend margins.

Comments:

February 2000 floods isolated Maputo from the center of the country for several months, resulting in actual Maputo-Chimoio margins that were higher than any year since 1996. However, trade strengthened between these markets from April through September, so the trend from 1993 remained statistically significant and negative (though less negative than in previous years). The estimated trend margins for Chimoio-Maputo declined to 68% in 2000, from 155% in 1993.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased rural household income in focus area
 Objective ID: 656-001
 Approved: 1995-10-01 Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique
 Result Name: IR 1.1.1 Improved enabling environment for market activities
 Indicator: Spatial retail price margins for maize -- Chimoio-Beira
 Disaggregated By: Chimoio-Beira

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1993	NA	38
1994 (B)	NA	44
1996	NA	18
1997	NA	20
1998	17	23
1999	15	13
2000	12	*
2001	11	NA
2002	10	NA
2003	9	NA

Source:
 Ministry of Agriculture/MSU Market Information System (SIMA)

Indicator/Description:

The mean margin between prices in origin and destination markets: price difference (destination market minus origin market), divided by price in origin market. Tracks the evolution of the reduction in price differentials. Origin-destination combinations are: Chimoio-Maputo, Chimoio-Beira, and Ribaue-Nampula. Analysis covers April-September prices to avoid circumstances where product flow between the markets reversed or when they weren't connected by trade flows. Regression analysis provides annual updated data on trend margins.

Comments:

The Chimoio-Beira price pattern was anomalous in 2000, with prices in Chimoio generally exceeding those in Beira during the April-September analysis period. Market analysis suggests that Beira was being supplied from more local maize, while Chimoio maize was flowing almost exclusively to Maputo. Results (*) are therefore difficult to interpret, as it is not possible to report a meaningful absolute percent; but regression analysis suggests that the downward trend in margins continued, declining to 10% in 2000 from 39% in 1993.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased rural household income in focus area
 Objective ID: 656-001
 Approved: 1995-10-01 Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique
 Result Name: IR 1.1.1 Improved enabling environment for market activities
 Indicator: Spatial retail price margins for maize -- Ribaue-Nampula
 Disaggregated By: Ribaue-Nampula

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1993	NA	31
1994 (B)	NA	51
1996	NA	44
1997	NA	33
1998	35	41
1999	32	32
2000	31	13
2001	29	NA
2002	27	NA
2003	25	NA

Source:
 Ministry of Agriculture/MSU Market Information System (SIMA)

Indicator/Description:
 The mean margin between prices in origin and destination markets: price difference (destination market minus origin market), divided by price in origin market. Tracks the evolution of the reduction in price differentials. Origin-destination combinations are: Chimoio-Maputo, Chimoio-Beira, and Ribaue-Nampula. Analysis covers April-September prices to avoid circumstances where product flow between the markets reversed or when they weren't connected by trade flows. Regression analysis provides annual updated data on trend margins.

Comments:
 In 1999, the negative trend in margins between Ribaue and Nampula became statistically significant for the first time. Trend margins on this route continued to decline in 2000, reaching 29% from 47% in 1993, thus strengthening the statistical result obtained last year (although this result continues to be dependent on judgments about product flow reversals).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased rural household income in focus area

Objective ID: 656-001

Approved: 1995-10-01

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Result Name: IR 1.2.3 Viable rural groups operating as microenterprises

Indicator: Average annual return per household participating in rural group enterprises in target areas -- New

Disaggregated By: New enterprises

Unit of Measure: U.S. dollars

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	23.33
1997	25	25.25
1998	25	16.09
1999	27	23.15
2000	30	28.50
2001	33	NA
2002	35	NA
2003	38	NA

Source:

PVO partners, principally CLUSA, CARE, WV, and FHI; annually reported

Indicator/Description:

Net receipts per member household, disaggregated on basis of existing or new RGEs. New RGEs have had a first year acting as a business in agricultural marketing activities. Existing RGEs have two or more years of operation, hence higher skills acquisition and proficiency. 1996 baseline is for new RGEs.

Comments:

Two years of low international prices for cotton, one of the major cash crops that target-area RGEs market, have resulted in lower than expected income growth for RGE members; and more than 60 of them abandoned cotton altogether in 2000 after poor returns in 1999. Cashew prices also were low this year, also depressing the returns to many RGEs. In areas where cotton and cashew are less important (i.e., where other cash crops, such as oilseeds, dominate), RGE-derived income continued to rise, some areas more than doubling (from \$12 to \$29) from 1998 to 2000. Such rises are attributed to the rapid acquisition of marketing skills after the first year of operations, as well as to better farm management giving rise to increased production of higher value crops. In 2000, average RGE-derived income across all 16,640 members of CLUSA-assisted RGEs (new and existing) was \$48.89.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased rural household income in focus area

Objective ID: 656-001

Approved: 1995-10-01

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Result Name: IR 1.2.3 Viable rural groups operating as microenterprises

Indicator: Average annual return per household participating in rural group enterprises in target areas -- Existing

Disaggregated By: Existing enterprises

Unit of Measure: U.S. dollars

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	23.33
1997	50	73.18
1998	56	65.15
1999	63	57.92
2000	70	53.88
2001	79	NA
2002	82	NA
2003	85	NA

Source:

PVO partners, principally CLUSA, CARE, WV, and FHI; annually reported

Indicator/Description:

Net receipts per member household, disaggregated on basis of existing or new RGEs. New RGEs have had a first year acting as a business in agricultural marketing activities. Existing RGEs have two or more years of operation, hence higher skills acquisition and proficiency. 1996 baseline is for new RGEs.

Comments:

Two years of low international prices for cotton, one of the major cash crops that target-area RGEs market, have resulted in lower than expected income growth for RGE members; and more than 60 of them abandoned cotton altogether in 2000 after poor returns in 1999. Cashew prices also were low this year, also depressing the returns to many RGEs. In areas where cotton and cashew are less important (i.e., where other cash crops, such as oilseeds, dominate), RGE-derived income continued to rise, some areas more than doubling (from \$12 to \$29) from 1998 to 2000. Such rises are attributed to the rapid acquisition of marketing skills after the first year of operations, as well as to better farm management giving rise to increased production of higher value crops. In 2000, average RGE-derived income across all 16,640 members of CLUSA-assisted RGEs (new and existing) was \$48.89.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased rural household income in focus area

Objective ID: 656-001

Approved: 1995-10-01

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Result Name: 1.3.1 Improved capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture to perform core functions

Indicator: Improved MADER performance -- efficient delivery of agricultural services

Disaggregated By: Service delivery

Unit of Measure: Score (scale of 0 to 4)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	NA	1
2000	2	2
2001	2	NA
2002	3	NA
2003	4	NA

Source:

Using USAID-developed criteria, performance scored annually by at least three ProAgri stakeholders; for 1999 baseline, these included the MADER ProAgri coordinator; the USAID Mission ProAgri coordinator; and the Mission Economist. Subsequent years' scoring exercise also will include a farmer organization representative, since ultimately MADER's improved performance will be judged by farmers themselves.

Indicator/Description:

Average score is reported. Scale: 0=no attention or reversal of previous progress; 1=significant display of intent; 2=initiation of actions/implementation; 3=appropriate supervision and tracking of impact; 4=reassessment and identification of follow-up actions. Core functions assessed annually are: policy analysis; land tenure security; efficiency in delivery of agricultural services; and establishment of enabling environment for private sector growth in agriculture.

Comments:

During 2000, MADER put a lot of effort into the preparation of tender documents for outsourcing selected services to improve efficiency of delivery. However, the Ministry has not yet actually piloted any such arrangement. In addition, although the desire for significant restructuring of the agricultural research system has been voiced by the Ministry, no follow-through has yet begun.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased rural household income in focus area

Objective ID: 656-001

Approved: 1995-10-01

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Result Name: 1.3.1 Improved capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture to perform core functions

Indicator: Improved MADER performance -- enabling environment

Disaggregated By: Enabling environment

Unit of Measure: Score (scale of 0 to 4)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	NA	2
2000	3	3
2001	3	NA
2002	4	NA
2003	4	NA

Source:

Using USAID-developed criteria, performance scored annually by at least three ProAgri stakeholders; for 1999 baseline, these included the MADER ProAgri coordinator; the USAID Mission ProAgri coordinator; and the Mission Economist. Subsequent years' scoring exercise also will include a farmer organization representative, since ultimately MADER's improved performance will be judged by farmers themselves.

Indicator/Description:

Average score is reported. Scale: 0=no attention or reversal of previous progress; 1=significant display of intent; 2=initiation of actions/implementation; 3=appropriate supervision and tracking of impact; 4=reassessment and identification of follow-up actions.

Core functions assessed annually are: policy analysis; land tenure security; efficiency in delivery of agricultural services; and establishment of enabling environment for private sector growth in agriculture.

Comments:

Performance in this functional area was on target in 2000; MADER reached out to the private and commercial sectors by holding a stakeholder conference with substantive dialogue, and subsequently creating a unit to respond to private sector queries and suggestions.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased rural household income in focus area

Objective ID: 656-001

Approved: 1995-10-01

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Result Name: 1.3 Increased sustainable agricultural output

Indicator: Average annual volume of household agricultural production (selected crops)

Disaggregated By: Targeted areas (WV)

Unit of Measure: Metric tons

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	0.93
1997	1.02	1.32
1998	1.12	1.00
1999	1.23	1.21
2000	1.36	1.19
2001	1.6	NA
2002	1.8	NA
2003	2.0	NA

Source:

For the whole focus area, MADER national agricultural household surveys; for targeted areas, World Vision on-farm surveys and data in annual reports.

Indicator/Description:

Data aggregate production of the following crops: maize, cowpea, common beans, pigeon pea, groundnut, cassava, rice, sorghum, cotton, cashew, sunflower, and sesame.

Comments:

Alongside the aggregation of these 12 commodities, WV tracks a parallel indicator for 30 commodities, which reveals solid progress in crop diversification by target area farmers. Diversification is an important step in reducing food insecurity and in improving marketing opportunities for households. Average household volume for the 30 commodities rose to 1.48 tons in 2000, a 59% increase over the 1996 baseline.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased rural household income in focus area

Objective ID: 656-001

Approved: 1995-10-01

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Result Name: 1.3.1 Improved capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture to perform core functions

Indicator: Improved MADER performance -- policy analysis

Disaggregated By: Policy analysis

Unit of Measure: Score (scale of 0 to 4)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	NA	3
2000	3	3
2001	3	NA
2002	4	NA
2003	4	NA

Source:

Using USAID-developed criteria, performance scored annually by at least three ProAgri stakeholders; for 1999 baseline, these included the MADER ProAgri coordinator; the USAID Mission ProAgri coordinator; and the Mission Economist. Subsequent years' scoring exercise also will include a farmer organization representative, since ultimately MADER's improved performance will be judged by farmers themselves.

Indicator/Description:

Average score is reported. Scale: 0=no attention or reversal of previous progress; 1=significant display of intent; 2=initiation of actions/implementation; 3=appropriate supervision and tracking of impact; 4=reassessment and identification of follow-up actions.

Core functions assessed annually are: policy analysis; land tenure security; efficiency in delivery of agricultural services; and establishment of enabling environment for private sector growth in agriculture.

Comments:

Performance in policy analysis continued solid in 2000, as new recruits in the policy analysis department were trained and became increasingly involved in analysis of key policy issues (sugar, cotton, impact of minimum wage legislation).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased rural household income in focus area

Objective ID: 656-001

Approved: 1995-10-01

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Result Name: 1.3.1 Improved capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture to perform core functions

Indicator: Improved MADER performance -- land tenure security

Disaggregated By: Land tenure security

Unit of Measure: Score (scale of 0 to 4)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	NA	1
2000	3	2
2001	3	NA
2002	3	NA
2003	3	NA

Source:

Using USAID-developed criteria, performance scored annually by at least three ProAgri stakeholders; for 1999 baseline, these included the MADER ProAgri coordinator; the USAID Mission ProAgri coordinator; and the Mission Economist. Subsequent years' scoring exercise also will include a farmer organization representative, since ultimately MADER's improved performance will be judged by farmers themselves.

Indicator/Description:

Average score is reported. Scale: 0=no attention or reversal of previous progress; 1=significant display of intent; 2=initiation of actions/implementation; 3=appropriate supervision and tracking of impact; 4=reassessment and identification of follow-up actions.

Core functions assessed annually are: policy analysis; land tenure security; efficiency in delivery of agricultural services; and establishment of enabling environment for private sector growth in agriculture.

Comments:

Performance on this function did not meet expectations. Although the Ministry made a formal decision this year to support decentralization of functions for implementing the land law, no significant strides in implementation occurred.

SO Text for SO: 656-002 Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at the national and local levels

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Objective ID: 656-002

Objective Name: Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at the national and local levels

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
10% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
20% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
10% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
60% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Mozambique is a model democratic success in Africa. However, with multiparty democracy only eight years old, the immaturity of democratic institutions is evident in the executive branch, the justice sector, the legislature, the media, political parties, and other civil society organizations. USAID provided critical support for the 1994 and 1999 elections, but focuses long term on building the basic institutions required to sustain democratic governance. Training

and institution building for the multiparty parliament, court system, and political parties are primary activities. The program also works with organizations of civil society to engage government in substantive dialogue about constitutional reform, judicial reform, and legislative issues. This program supports U.S. interests of maintaining peace and democracy by promoting pluralism, transparency, rule of law, and accountability.

Key Results:

This program is achieving two results: (1) effective civil society participation and leadership in legislative debates, political decisions, and public dialogue; and (2) increasingly capable and accountable government institutions in the legislative, executive and judicial branches, focused on service delivery, representation and citizen interests. The program is on track, although FY 2000 was atypical. The country's second general election went smoothly in December 1999, but the opposition contested the close results, and continues to do so in a variety of ways. Resolution of issues was set aside during the first six months of CY 2000 due to the natural disasters in southern Mozambique.

A key indication of government accountability as well as of civil society strength is the number of civil society initiated investigations of alleged government misconduct. The 2000 target of 25 such investigations was met, reflecting the increasingly aggressive posture of independent media and watchdog and human rights groups in publicizing and investigating allegations. Investigations included misuse of public funds, abuse of power by elected officials, and human rights violations. Compared to previous years, there were fewer cases of abuse of power, but an increase in alleged human rights violations.

As a measure of increased civil society influence at the national level, USAID also monitors the number of times non-governmental political actors testify before parliamentary committees. After four years of dramatic increases in such testimonies, the 2000 target was not met, with only five testimonies marked. This was a direct result of the fact that committee hearings in the newly seated legislature were slow to start, which was expected. However, 2000 brought more profound post-electoral challenges than projected, due to the 60% turnover in legislators and the refusal of the opposition RENAMO bench to perform its duties in Parliament in protest of the election results. As a result, the overall level of legislative activity on all fronts in 2000 was extremely low. Another factor affecting this indicator was the intensity of the involvement of all civil society organizations (media, human rights institutions, economic institutions, professional societies) in disaster relief and recovery activities. Together these circumstances left little time or opportunity for advocacy efforts in 2000.

However, the USAID program also works to improve the quality of public discussion of governance issues, and the Mission monitors the quality of analysis of key policies and issues by actors other than the Executive. The score for 2000 (7 on a 1-10 index) is an improvement over 1999. Overall, a high number of quality analyses were prepared by nongovernmental actors on the issues monitored this year: the HIV/AIDS epidemic, sugar industry policy, privatization progress, customs regulations and enforcement, southern Africa regional trade policy, and government ethics.

Stronger civil society organization (CSO) capacity was evidenced in increased management effectiveness, with average management quality (on a 1-12 index) increasing from 6.5 to 8.8,

surpassing the target of 8. Due to restructuring in 2000 of USAID's civil society development activities, the number of CSOs assessed for this indicator dropped from 12 to six. By concentrating on a smaller number of more influential CSOs of similar size and strength, the Mission believes it is achieving more consistent and significant results in this area.

Performance and Prospects:

In December 1999, 75% of registered voters cast ballots in the second national election, under the watchful eyes of over 2,000 domestic observers mobilized by Mozambican NGOs and political parties. USAID was the principal supporter of the domestic observation effort. A campaign finance fund established by Parliament and funded by the GRM provided important experience with public, transparent campaign funding. With USAID financial and technical support, the major political parties accounted for 100% of all monies received from the fund, a sharp improvement in accountability from the 1994 election fund.

With USAID assistance, the major political parties now have better organizational skills and more issue-based public platforms. RENAMO, the main opposition party, succeeded in sustaining throughout 2000 an electoral coalition with 10 smaller parties, opening its policy formulation process and leadership to women and youth members. While it initiated steps towards the election of party officials and candidates, a democratic party congress is still pending. FRELIMO, the ruling party, demonstrated more inclusive policy formulation processes, maintained an active member outreach program throughout the country, and held elections for party leaders.

USAID is a major contributor to legislative strengthening. Although the new Parliament was repeatedly challenged (as noted above; also see the supplemental annex), it nonetheless continued to substantively engage the Executive, demonstrating increased assertiveness in fulfilling its oversight function. The legislature's increased confidence and independence also were demonstrated in its sharp criticism of government inaction in a major bank fraud case, which prompted the President to replace the Attorney-General and his deputies.

USAID's formal anti-corruption activities received initial funding in 2000 and will begin in 2001 to address this high profile problem that negatively impacts both democratization and economic growth. USAID will support the creation of a civil society watchdog organization and a corruption investigation unit within the new Attorney-General's Office.

With USAID support, the ability of CSOs to form coalitions and effectively press for both reform and government accountability has strengthened and provides evidence that citizen expectations of their elected government are increasing. Another activity received initial funding in 2000 to foster political dialogue between government, political parties, private sector, and civil society. In the short run, this will help mend political relationships and reduce tensions; over the longer term, it will firmly establish a prominent civil society organization in an independent analytical role within the process of political decision making.

The very initiation of these activities in an unsettled political climate, along with continued CSO influence, indicates there is more freedom for citizens to criticize failures in transparency, accountability and representation. Even with the post-election political turmoil, there is no evidence of increased authoritarian or military tendencies in the government. Despite signs of

turbulence in the process of democratization in Mozambique during 2000, the level of political competition and the tension that goes with it are being interpreted by much of the Mozambican intelligentsia, including the media, as indicative of healthy democratic development. At the same time, the fragility of key institutions, demonstrated by the paralysis in the legislature this year, shows the ongoing need for external assistance to build strong democratic foundations.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Targets for performance under the parliamentary assistance program were reset in 2000 to reflect the need to redress the learning curve when a new Parliament is elected. Activities now emphasize training of permanent staff as well as elected legislators in order to reduce this learning curve in future Parliaments. Political party assistance was reoriented in 2000 to fundamental institution building with priorities being set by each party's 1999 electoral experience. Indicators for new anti-corruption and political dialogue activities will be developed during 2001.

The entire U.S. Mission's ability to respond to the many challenges Mozambique's fragile democracy faces is jeopardized by falling DG funding levels. As the country enters another critical period in democratic governance, control levels for FY 2002 reflect a significant decrease from FY 2001. Even after strategic contractions in previous years, reduced funding led to elimination of justice sector reform activities in 2000, although such reform is extremely important to the country's democratic foundation. Additional resources, if available in 2002-03, would be programmed in this area. FY 2003 is the last year of funding under this CSP.

Next year the Mission will report on the following indicators: civil society initiated investigations of alleged government misconduct; legislative initiatives drafted within the Parliament and enacted; citizens believe government is performing its functions well; nongovernmental actors testify before Parliament; and political parties have effective internal communication and a commitment to transparency, inclusiveness and accountability.

Other Donor Programs:

Other donors include the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Germany, UK, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Austria, Switzerland, the EU, UNDP, and the World Bank. USAID chairs the technical working group on parliamentary assistance and the DG donor working group.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Implementing partners are the State University of New York Research Foundation, CEDE, and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs. Small grants and contracts to local implementing partners also are used to build Mozambican participation and leadership.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at national and local levels

Objective ID: 656-002

Approved: 1996-03-01

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Result Name: IR 2.2 Key democratic institutions are more effective and accountable

Indicator: Civil society initiated investigations of alleged government misconduct at local and national levels

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	9
1997	8	12
1998	15	19
1999	18	23
2000	25	25
2001	30	NA
2002	35	NA
2003	40	NA

Source:

Annual assessment based on media reports. At least two media reports must be cited, of which at least one indicates an investigation has been launched by an appropriate government institution

Indicator/Description:

Number of investigations, disaggregated by type of organization initiating investigation and type of misconduct. For this indicator, "civil society" includes human rights and "watchdog" groups as well as the media.

Comments:

Investigations in FY 2000 involved eight cases of alleged misuse of public funds, three of inappropriate use of power, and 14 of human rights violations. There was a substantial decrease in the proportion of cases alleging inappropriate use of power (32% in 97, 48% in 99, 12% in 00), and an increase in the proportion of human rights abuse cases (26% in 99, 56% in 00). Six of the 14 alleged human rights violations are related to the general elections held in December 1999. The media, particularly independent newspapers, are increasingly used to denounce alleged government misconduct. Targets were revised last year due to consistently better than expected performance.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at national and local levels

Objective ID: 656-002

Approved: 1996-03-01

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Result Name: 2.1 Increased citizen participation in governance at the national and local levels

Indicator: Non-governmental political actors testify before Parliamentary committees

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	0
1996	2	10
1997	4	14
1998	18	26
1999	23	37
2000	22	5
2001	15	NA
2002	19	NA
2003	31	NA

Source:

Implementing partner (State University of New York) monitoring; ongoing collection with annual analysis/reporting

Indicator/Description:

Times such testimony occurs; "political actors" include representatives from civil society groups, individual citizens, and invited non-governmental "experts."

Comments:

All testimonies during 2000 related to hearings on the Author Rights Law conducted by the Social, Gender, and Environmental Affairs Committee. Participation of non-governmental political actors in Parliament decreased substantially from last year and failed to meet the target.

A drop in legislative activity was expected in 2000, the first year of a new Parliament. But one could not have predicted the halving of productive actions, or the approximately 60% turnover of MPs, or the extended filibustering by the opposition in contesting the outcome of the elections.

Late in the year Mozambique President Chissano and opposition Renamo President Dhlakama began a dialogue process that is helping to moderate the political tension and increase productivity of the government. Therefore, in expectation that legislative action will be more normal in 2001, but still recognizing the loss of momentum in 2000, targets have been reset to reflect current expectations (targets were previously adjusted in 1997 following strong performance in early years; original targets were 8 for 98, 12 for 99, 16 for 00, 20 for 01).

FY 2000 witnessed the beginning of the new Parliament elected in December 1999, and two ordinary and one extraordinary sessions accomplished the following:

-- Session I, one day: Parliament's President and Deputies inaugurated

-- Session II, 26 days: Working committees and ad-hoc committee for rules revision created; annual budget and plan for 2001 and five-year government program approved; annual Attorney-General's testimony received; and information by the government on the flood situation received

-- Session III, one day: National Elections Commission elected, and ad-hoc committee for electoral legislation revision created

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at national and local levels

Objective ID: 656-002

Approved: 1996-03-01

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Result Name: 2.1.1 Broadened and improved public discussion of key governance issues at local and national levels

Indicator: Quality of analysis of key policies and issues by actors other than the Executive at national and local levels

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Index (1-10)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	6
1999	7	6.7
2000	8	7
2001	8.5	NA
2002	8.8	NA
2003	9	NA

Source:

Parliament documents, civil society position papers, the press, etc., assessed by MER contractor using scoring system developed by USAID

Indicator/Description:

Assessment criteria include:

- Consideration of alternate choices or courses of action, possibly including the status quo
- Stakeholder analysis
- Consideration of implementation requirements
- Consideration of potential social, economic, and/or environmental consequences
- Articulate and comprehensive presentation, and factual accuracy

Comments:

Analyses in six areas were assessed in 2000: HIV/AIDS prevention; sugar industry policy; privatization; customs reform and enforcement; regional trade; and government ethics.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at national and local levels

Objective ID: 656-002

Approved: 1996-03-01

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Result Name: 2.2.1 Capacity of civil society organizations is strengthened

Indicator: Increased effectiveness of CSO management

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Score (0-12)

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	5
1998	6	6.3
1999	7	6.5
2000 (NB)	8	8.8
2001	9	NA
2002	10	NA
2003	11	NA

Source:

Monitoring by MER contractor for FY 2000 and beyond; previous years by MER contractor and implementing partners

Indicator/Description:

Average score on management quality of six civil society organizations (the number of CSOs assessed dropped from 12 to 6 in 00 due to restructuring of the civil society program).

Management quality is a composite score of nine factors: existence of an organizational chart; annual plan of activities for current year produced and disseminated to members and other interested parties; annual financial reports for previous year produced; financial reports for previous year externally audited; monthly activity reports; percent of staff in main office with written job descriptions; updated (within last 12 months) inventory of assets; legal registration process completed, or renewed; and percent of members who paid dues during the previous year. The CSOs surveyed are based in Maputo, three are new in this assessment in 00 and the other three have been evaluated since 97.

Comments:

Performance in FY 2000 exceeded the target, and the average CSO score increased 35% over 1999. All CSOs reviewed received relatively high scores (ranging from 7 to 11) this year, while in 1999 there was substantial variation in the scores. In general, CSOs scored highest in relation to production of an annual plan and accountability. All but one prepared financial reports. Factors that continue to show low scores are: percentage of members who paid dues; percentage of staff with written job descriptions; and external auditing, which was conducted only in two organizations.

In light of changes in the program this indicator monitors, and in the set of CSOs assessed, FY 2000 is considered as a new baseline (NB).

SO Text for SO: 656-003 Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Objective ID: 656-003

Objective Name: Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
23% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
35% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
12% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
20% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
10% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Population

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The health status of Mozambicans falls below that of average Africans and far below international standards. Destroyed by the civil war, the rural health care network is rebuilding slowly. Both infrastructure and an effective management system are gradually reappearing, although progress is constrained by high levels of infectious disease, malnutrition, and HIV/AIDS, and by an extremely limited number of trained health personnel. This program

increases the use of improved, basic health services by improving access to and demand for services and by strengthening the management of decentralized services. Through this program, USAID ensures that basic health services are available to the maximum number of rural poor, who make up more than 80% of the population. USAID strengthens the ability of the Ministry of Health (MOH) to deliver essential primary health care at fixed facilities, and enables U.S. PVOs and Mozambican NGOs to complement health services through community-based programs. USAID activities reach 11.3 million people in eight provinces, including over 2.1 million women of childbearing age and 900,000 children under five. Over 60% of Mozambicans in these areas now have access to health services, compared to only 30% in 1992. However, quality of service is still minimal, as staff in many rural facilities have only rudimentary education, trained managers are rare, and basic equipment and supplies are scarce. Child Survival and Disease funds are increasing immunization coverage, and preventing and treating diarrhea, malaria, acute respiratory infections, and vaccine preventable diseases. The program finances improvements in health services and increases coverage of HIV/AIDS prevention programs. DA/DFA resources finance quality family planning and reproductive health services, particularly through the integration of services into community-based outreach programs, which in turn contribute to HIV/AIDS prevention.

Key Results:

For the first time since baselines were set in 1997, the Mission is able to report on SO-level results from a 2000 national survey. Data indicate significant improvement across the board: immunization coverage; prevention and treatment of diarrhea and malaria; use of reproductive health services; HIV/AIDS awareness; and use of condoms. Program targets were met or exceeded across the focus area.

Progress in immunization is measured by diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus (DPT3) coverage in children under five years of age, which exceeded the 2000 target and increased 13% since 1997 (from 45% to 51%). Vaccination coverage for poliomyelitis also increased, with 70% of children under two years old having received at least one vaccination. Tetanus toxoid (TT) coverage in mothers significantly exceeded the target: those who received at least two doses increased from 19% in 1997 to 32% in 2000, while the share receiving at least one TT vaccination nearly doubled (from 29% to 57%). While there are still improvements to be made, these results are yielding major improvements in child health in rural areas.

This program works to reduce severe dehydration and death in young children through prevention and treatment of diarrhea. A measure of success is the rate of use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) for children with diarrhea, which increased 11% since 1997 (from 36% to 40%). Breastfeeding, an important factor in reducing diarrhea and consequent dehydration in infants, remains extremely high (94% of mothers in 1997 and 95% in 2000), while the median age at introduction of supplemental feeding (3.3 months) indicates that more mothers are exclusively breastfeeding for over three months. While 12% of children were reported to have had malaria in the two weeks preceding the survey, of these, 61% were prescribed treatment, and 96% of them took the treatment. USAID's efforts have resulted in better treatment-seeking behaviors and improved rural health care access.

USAID also strengthens clinic-based services, which improves both service supply and demand for care. Progress is reflected in women seeking antenatal care and births assisted by a trained

attendant. Women making at least one antenatal care visit increased slightly from 1997 to 2000 (71% to 73%), with a median number of 3.3 visits. However, the percentage of assisted deliveries remained unchanged, underscoring a need to continue building capacity to increase the number of trained attendants.

The growing HIV/AIDS epidemic presents a major challenge to health in Mozambique. Since 1994, USAID programs have educated thousands of Mozambicans about HIV transmission, the value of youth abstinence, and the use of condoms for prevention. USAID's key indicator has been condom use during sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner. Data for 2000 show a dramatic increase in condom use over the 1997 figure, from 28% to 41.4%. Related data show that persons with two or more partners (i.e., those at greater risk) were more likely to use condoms, compared to those with single partners (50% vs. 36%). USAID-supported condom social marketing sales were steady – 8.8 million in 2000 vs. 8.9 million in 1999 – despite transport and income constraints exacerbated by the floods. This year, 373,920 persons were involved directly in USAID-funded HIV risk-reduction activities. A new information campaign piloted in Maputo in 2000 included billboards, radio and television advertising, and messages painted on buses. This will expand to provincial capitals and other towns in 2001. USAID is collaborating with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the MOH to expand HIV surveillance from five to 22 sites, and to develop standards for voluntary counseling and testing.

Performance and Prospects:

During 2000 USAID completed a two-year transition from internationally, supply driven service delivery programs to Mozambican-led, local capacity and institution building programs that focus on meeting demand evenly throughout the country. USAID technical and management assistance is improving Mozambican-managed facility-based services while international PVOs continue to provide outreach and service delivery to underserved areas. This approach combines the objectives of sustainability with the strengths of international organizations in line with Mozambican capacities, priorities and timetables. In 2000 USAID began the Maputo Corridor AIDS Prevention project (see supplemental annex) as well as a malaria prevention initiative supporting an integrated national program of vector management, surveillance, training, and other environmentally sound interventions.

Also this year, the MOH completed a rigorous review of its internal financial management and compliance systems needed for a sustainable health care network. Institutional capacity building programs will address a myriad of identified weaknesses. Two USAID-supported expenditure reviews revealed that insufficient provincial and district financial management capacity – rather than problems of remote access or lack of banking facilities – remains the principal cause of poor budget execution and under-expenditure. USAID's health sector support program will begin in 2001 to enhance MOH capacity to effectively lead, prioritize and manage expenditures according to accepted policy and financing guidelines.

With USAID assistance, the province of Cabo Delgado's pharmacy department has adopted an efficient system for distributing contraceptives. Formerly, contraceptive reorder requests from clinics, especially remote ones, were difficult to fill and frequent stockouts occurred. With the new system, provincial store workers distribute commodities based on previous contraceptive

utilization and demographic figures. Provincial MOH staff report that this simple change has largely eliminated district-level contraceptive stockouts.

With other donors, USAID is supporting the first national reproductive health survey of young adults (aged 15-24 years) in Mozambique, to be undertaken in 2001. The Mission expects to report findings from this survey in next year's R4, including sexual activity, percent of young women using contraceptives, percent of young people with access to STD treatment and HIV counseling, and knowledge about modes of HIV transmission. Census-based sampling will significantly improve the comparability of this survey's data with those from other surveys, and over time will reduce the cost and increase the utility of health data. The expansion of sentinel sites in 2001 should enable more up-to-date and accurate reporting of HIV/AIDS prevalence in 2002 as well. A geographically limited survey in 2002 will provide data for assessing end-of-CSP results, and in 2003 USAID will support the second national Demographic and Health Survey.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

None planned. In next year's R4, USAID will report on the following indicators: number of communities receiving outreach services from community health volunteers or fixed health posts; number of health posts providing family planning services; number of first time MCH visits to MOH facilities in preceding 12 months; and number of persons tested for HIV at counseling centers (new indicator).

Other Donor Programs:

An active sector working group of donors, chaired by the MOH, includes Canada, the Netherlands, EU, UK, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Japan, UN agencies, and the World Bank.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

A contract with John Snow Incorporated includes subgrants to U.S. PVOs World Vision, Save the Children, Pathfinder, Health Alliance International, Medical Care Development International, and Project Hope. Another U.S. PVO, Population Services International, is a direct grantee. A Mozambican NGO will be a grantee under the HIV/AIDS project.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas

Objective ID: 656-003

Approved: 1995-10-01

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Result Name: Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas

Indicator: DPT3 immunization coverage

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	45
2000	50	51
2003	55	NA

Source:

DHS and statistically comparable surveys

Indicator/Description:

Children 12 to 23 months of age who have received the third dose of diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus vaccine; rural population of six-province focus area

Comments:

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas

Objective ID: 656-003

Approved: 1995-10-01

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Result Name: Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas

Indicator: Tetanus Toxoid immunization coverage

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	19
2000	30	32
2003	35	NA

Source:

DHS and statistically comparable surveys

Indicator/Description:

Women 15-49 who received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine during or before their most recent pregnancy; rural population of six-province focus area

Comments:

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas

Objective ID: 656-003

Approved: 1995-10-01

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Result Name: Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas

Indicator: ORT use

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	36
2000	40	40
2003	47	NA

Source:

DHS and statistically comparable surveys

Indicator/Description:

Cases of diarrhea in children under age two years that are treated with oral rehydration salts or recommended home fluid; rural population of six-province focus area

Comments:

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas

Objective ID: 656-003

Approved: 1995-10-01

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Result Name: Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas

Indicator: Condom use

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	28
2000	40	41.4
2003	60	NA

Source:

Implementing partner KPC surveys

Indicator/Description:

Respondents (male and female) aged 15-49 reporting the use of a condom during the most recent act of sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner

Comments:

SO Text for SO: 656-004 Improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Objective ID: 656-004

Objective Name: Improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

40% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
20% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
30% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
10% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Global Growth and Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Through the economic restructuring and policy successes of the GRM, Mozambique has achieved high rates of economic growth while maintaining a stable currency, dramatically lowering inflation, and increasing fiscal allocations for priority, poverty-reducing investments. GDP growth has been strong since 1993, with an annual average rate for 1995-99 of 9.4%. In 2000 it remained positive (3.8%) despite devastating floods in south-central Mozambique. Economic stability has generated first-round foreign investment totaling about \$8 billion (1998-

2001) in planned projects, including some important U.S. investments. However, second-round “mega-investments” are proving more elusive, and domestic private investment has been steady but at a very low level. In short, much work remains to be done before Mozambique can claim a truly open, high-growth economy. Antiquated regulations, an outdated tax system, trade barriers, inadequate telecommunications and transport infrastructure, and underdeveloped capital markets all urgently require attention before Mozambique can generate and attract the levels of investment required to accelerate growth. The active leadership of an informed private sector is the linchpin to implementing reforms that best promote trade, investment, and commercial and productive interests.

In this program, USAID focuses on: (1) increasing the role of the private sector in the development of economic policy, legislation and regulations; and (2) improving policies and facilities to encourage trade and investment. USAID provides a combination of technical assistance resources to the private and public sectors and budget support to compensate for temporary revenue shortfall resulting from institutional, tax and tariff reforms. Activities include institutional and technical services for the Confederation of Mozambican Business Associations (CTA), a private sector group dedicated to improving policy and eliminating red tape, and serving as the principal private sector interlocutor on policy and reform issues; and expansion of Internet services throughout the country by the private sector. In 2000, USAID initiated an institutional development program with a private sector organization that promotes environmentally sound business and investment as well. Under the second focus area, USAID activities promote tax system reforms, reduction of red tape, telecommunications policy reform, trade openness, the establishment of an alternative dispute resolution center, and privatization of three main rail lines, which serve much of the eastern area of southern Africa.

Key Results:

USAID assistance has enabled CTA to engage the government on barriers to investment, i.e., issues of primary importance to domestic and international investors and businesses. In 2000 CTA continued to expand its membership base, fortifying its position as the main civil society advocate for market approaches to Mozambique's economic development. These capabilities are a direct result of USAID activities to develop CTA professional staff and provide it financial and technical support. This year CTA conducted policy analyses of the fiscal regime (particularly VAT and tax reform), trade issues (particularly the SADC Free Trade Area and Africa Growth and Opportunities Act), the draft Commercial Code, and employment restrictions.

This year CTA also improved the quality and utility of its quarterly business confidence index (BCI), which provides a means to gauge foreign and local investors' views of governance factors affecting their ability to do business. Investors remained confident in 2000 that the dialogue between government and business associations would positively affect business -- confidence that is a direct result of joint CTA-USAID efforts to build a public-private partnership in policy formulation and help the private sector weigh in on high-priority issues.

Mozambican businesses have increasing access to global and regional information and markets. Use of Internet services, supported by USAID, again increased well beyond targets, reaching more than 6,100 full-service subscribers by October 2000. Five service providers (ISPs) compete in the Maputo market at costs that are regionally competitive. Growth in corporate accounts, which only emerged in 2000, also was strong.

Performance and Prospects:

To meet the increasing expectations of the business community, CTA developed a professional staff (legal, economic and administrative) in 2000. This permitted its engagement on an expanding range of issues, and the pursuit of an in-depth dialogue with several key ministries. CTA can take much of the credit for Mozambique's full commitment to the regional Free Trade Area (FTA) envisaged by the SADC protocol, a major policy transformation achieved in a very short period. As reported in last year's R4, the dynamic process of red tape reduction that began in 1996 had by late 1999 run low on energy. Working closely with a new economic cabinet, CTA was instrumental in conducting a follow-up red tape survey (with USAID funding) which will reinvigorate the process of removing petty administrative constraints to business over the next few years.

The government made several important policy and institutional changes over 2000, including the successful consolidation of the VAT, a review of red tape, a reduction in staff (from about 200 to under 20) at the agricultural marketing parastatal (ICM), and the successful completion of the SADC FTA negotiations. In 2001 USAID will help the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MIC) sell or dispose of remaining assets (mostly rural warehouses) to private operators, the final step in ICM dissolution. In addition, USAID support for trade reform (including AGOA and WTO principles) will continue. The GRM fully met the policy and institutional reform action plan targets over the 2000 period.

One impediment to Internet expansion -- the inability of the telecommunications parastatal (TDM) to meet increased demand for bandwidth -- was resolved in 2000 as ISPs developed their own gateways. With USAID assistance, private gateways were established in three provincial capitals, and will expand to another eight towns in 2001-02. As Internet use has grown, however, problems with the regulatory environment have become evident. To address this, the GRM has committed itself to develop a new telecommunications law, and the Ministry of Transport and Communications (MTC) will establish a telecommunications policy unit in 2001 to do this. USAID has partnered with the MTC to support the unit and the development of a modern regulatory environment with technical assistance.

Progress on the restructuring and privatization of the national rail and port system -- which directly links Swaziland, South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Malawi to Mozambique's Indian Ocean ports -- was slower than expected in 2000. Although agreement was reached on Maputo Port (the jewel in the system) and the northern Nacala rail line, these concessions are experiencing financing difficulties. Meanwhile, negotiations for the southern rail lines were suspended after the Limpopo line was destroyed by the 2000 floods, but talks were recently renewed for the Ressano Garcia line.

In 2001, USAID will further extend private Internet services to secondary cities. Organized private sector efforts to assure the soundness of environmental policies and laws and their fair application to new investments will continue. The privatization of Maputo port will be completed and the Nacala rail line will transfer to private ownership. Negotiations will resume for the three Maputo Corridor rail lines. CTA's analytic capacity and institutional effectiveness will further increase. The Mission will continue to work with CTA, other private entities, and government to decrease red tape and improve the business environment; issues to be tackled in

2001 include: trade policy revisions; implementation of sectoral reforms based on the 2000 red tape study; initiation of arbitration services through an alternative dispute resolution center set up under CTA; the sale of ICM assets; and creation of MTC's telecoms policy unit.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Continued performance hinges on funding in 2001 and beyond. The next R4 will report the Mozambique results from the Heritage Foundation's annual Index of Economic Freedom, a new indicator to supplement the irregularly available Africa Competitiveness Index from the World Economic Forum.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID is the largest source of direct assistance for private sector-led social and economic reform actions and to the public-private sector dialogue in general. The IMF supports fiscal regime reforms. Sweden assists CTA (and other business associations) on organizational sustainability. The World Bank supports the Private Sector Unit of MIC as well as rail/port privatization. The UK supports CTA analysis of issues related to trade and the informal sector as well as customs reform. UNIDO supports FEMA's services related to the environmental soundness of industrial rehabilitation investments.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

A long-term U.S. institutional contractor for policy analysis will be selected in 2001. Nathan Associates provides trade support. Cooperative Agreements are in place with CTA and FEMA.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development

Objective ID: 656-004

Approved: 1998-09-25

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Result Name: IR 4.1.1 Effective and informed private sector voice in policy formulation

Indicator: Analyses of proposed policies or legislation performed or contracted by CTA annually

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	0
1998	2	4
1999	4	5
2000	5	8
2001	8	NA
2002	8	NA
2003	8	NA

Source:

Ongoing activity monitoring

Indicator/Description:

Qualitative review of activities of the Confederation of Mozambican Business Associations (CTA)

Comments:

In 1998, CTA analyzed/commented on: (1) Labor law; (2) SADC trade protocol; (3) VAT;(4) The "single document" for imports.

In 1999, CTA was involved in: (1) Ongoing sectoral analysis of the SADC trade protocol, including an impact study of the FTA; (2) development of terms of reference for revising the Commercial Code; (3) Revision of the Business Confidence Index (BCI); (4) A study of the effects of the judicial system on business; (5) A consultative process in the agricultural sector which resulted in a private sector policy matrix for discussion with government.

In 2000, CTA held dynamic private-public seminars/workshops to discuss "hot topics" (the first four events listed included written analyses as well as oral presentations): (1) Implications of labor law restrictions on expatriate employment; (2) Taxation system and customs, including VAT administration; (3) SADC FTA and the automotive industry in Mozambique; (4) Improving the BCI's effectiveness as a tool for business; (5) Import surcharge on sugar; (6) Analysis of the Commercial Code review process; (7) Implications of SADC trade protocol and WTO (in conjunction with MIC); (8) AGOA and its impact for the Mozambican business community.

This indicator has already reached its end-of-CSP target, so targets for 2001 and beyond have been straightlined from 2000.

Increasing beyond this number would overburden the CTA members and government agencies involved in these analytical activities and therefore would be likely to diminish the so-far high quality of these events and products.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development

Objective ID: 656-004

Approved: 1998-09-25

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Result Name: IR 4.1.3 Reliable commercial Internet services available

Indicator: Internet subscribers -- full-service

Disaggregated By: Full-service

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	250
1998	2,000	3,347
1999	2,500	4,830
2000	5,300	6,100
2001	6,800	NA
2002	7,000	NA
2003	7,000	NA

Source:

Ongoing activity monitoring and review of data from ISPs (Internet Service Providers)

Indicator/Description:

Subscribers as of October each year

Comments:

Targets were again revised for 2001 and beyond since (1) full-service users greatly exceeded expectations in 98, 99, and 00; (2) as Internet becomes available in more cities, email-only users will become full-service users; and (3) corporate lease lines have emerged as a rapidly expanding force bringing Internet access to many individuals through a single account. (Original targets were: 3,000 for 2000; 4,000 for 2001; 6,300 for 2002; 6,800 for 2003.)

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development

Objective ID: 656-004

Approved: 1998-09-25

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Result Name: IR 4.1.3 Reliable commercial Internet services available

Indicator: Internet subscribers -- email-only

Disaggregated By: Email-only

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	1,000
1998	1,500	841
1999	1,500	1,000
2000	1,000	500
2001	250	NA
2002	250	NA
2003	250	NA

Source:

Ongoing activity monitoring and review of data from ISPs (Internet Service Providers)

Indicator/Description:

Subscribers as of October each year

Comments:

Targets were again revised for 2001 and beyond since (1) full-service users greatly exceeded expectations in 98, 99, and 00; (2) as Internet becomes available in more cities, email-only users will become full-service users; and (3) corporate lease lines have emerged as a rapidly expanding force bringing Internet access to many individuals through a single account. (Original targets were: 1,000 for 2001; 1,500 for 2002; 1,500 for 2003.)

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development

Objective ID: 656-004

Approved: 1998-09-25

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Result Name: IR 4.1 Increased private sector role in development of economic policy, legislation, and regulations

Indicator: Private sector perceptions of the effects of dialogue between government and business associations

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Scale of 1 (negative) to 5 (positive)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	2.20
1999	3.5	3.61
2000	4.0	2.86
2001	4.0	NA
2002	4.25	NA
2003	4.5	NA

Source:

CTA/KPMG Business Confidence Index

Indicator/Description:

Responses of a sample of Mozambican and foreign business operators to the question, "To what extent do you anticipate the following governance factor will affect your business in the next quarter: government/economic associations dialogue?"

[Note: During 2000 the BCI methodology was revised to improve its usefulness. Although the question on which this indicator depends was unchanged, the scale changed. Previously reported actuals and targets have been converted into the new scale.]

Comments:

The drop in confidence from 1999 was due to the severe economic implications of the flood disaster and the business sector's early lack of confidence in government efforts to minimize or address these effects. But over the course of the year confidence returned as businesses became involved in preparing and implementing the post-flood reconstruction program (including involvement in specific private sector activities financed by USAID with IDA funding). The quarterly results on this indicator were:

1st quarter 3.34 (pre-flood)

2nd quarter 1.54 (immediately post-flood)

3rd quarter 2.86

4th quarter 3.08

In light of this evolution, a return to a generally improving trend is expected for 2001-03.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development

Objective ID: 656-004

Approved: 1998-09-25

Country/Organization: USAID Mozambique

Result Name: 4.1.3 Reliable commercial Internet services available

Indicator: Internet subscribers -- corporate lease lines

Disaggregated By: Corporate lease lines

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
2000 (B)	NA	100
2001	125	NA
2002	150	NA
2003	200	NA

Source:

Ongoing activity monitoring and review of data from ISPs (Internet Service Providers)

Indicator/Description:

Subscribers as of October each year

Comments:

Targets were again revised for 2001 and beyond since (1) full-service users greatly exceeded expectations in 98, 99, and 00; (2) as Internet becomes available in more cities, email-only users will become full-service users; and (3) corporate lease lines have emerged as a rapidly expanding force bringing Internet access to many individuals through a single account. (Targets set for 2001-03 since corporate lease lines is a new disaggregation this year.)

R4 Part III: Resource Request

Program Resources

Mozambique remains an African war-to-peace success story, with positive effects on regional prospects for development and stability. Yet past reductions in program resources threaten achievement of the Mission's objectives. FY 2003 is the final funding year under the CSP; for all practical purposes, resources are meant to finance activities that were deferred or delayed due to earlier budget cuts. *Given the program's success and Mozambique's exemplary commitment to reform and development, the Mission urgently requests a modest increase in FY 2003 to finish out the current strategy positively*; i.e., enough resources to achieve the results in Mozambique that were mutually agreed between the Mission and USAID/W for this strategy period.

Despite FY 2000 cuts in budget directives, USAID/Mozambique met performance targets. But as the end of the CSP nears, there is uncertainty whether resource scarcity will compromise achievements. The rural incomes program deferred new rural enterprise activities until a road project was fully financed, and currently proposed five-year DAPs are 20% over budget even while FY 2002 budget levels indicate 1/3 less resources will be available. This could result in elimination of one or more of these highly successful programs. The democracy objective risks early closeout, in light of downward spiraling levels (\$1.35 million FY 2002 BJ vs. Mission-determined threshold of \$2 million). With POP and CSD cuts, the maternal/child health objective has been forced to halve contraceptive procurement and may curtail service delivery activities. The private sector program has historically been a funnel for AFR/SD resources; loss of ATRIP and EDDI funding will require either a shift of exceedingly scarce EG resources or closeout. In all cases, reduced levels or closeout will severely impact achievement of the Post's MPP priorities in *inter alia* democracy, economic development, and AGOA implementation. The loss of one or more Title II community-based PVO programs will eliminate poverty alleviation efforts in major geographic areas, with a concomitant increase in regional tensions.

The Mission's expenditure rate has accelerated now that Strategic Objective Agreement programs which started in FY 1999 are in full implementation. Mission management has been stretched, due to the low number of USDH and large program, and over 2000-2001 to delayed recruitment of three additional USDH FTEs approved to implement the \$132 million flood reconstruction program. However, all expenditures are rapidly accelerating in FY 2001, and the pipeline will draw down to 12-18 months over the remainder of the CSP period.

Operating Expense, Trust Fund, and Workforce

USAID/Mozambique requires significantly increased operating expense funds in FY 2001-03 to sustain its successful program as well as to finance the 2001-02 move to a newly acquired building (NAB). For FY 2001, the Mission needs an additional \$2.5 million in OE plus an increase in trust fund (TF) ceiling to \$732,000; for FY 2002, \$5.35 million OE plus \$907,000 TF are required; and in FY 2003, \$6.0 million OE plus \$892,000 TF. While TF is budgeted to the extent possible, availability depends on an NPA disbursement schedule that is contingent on

program progress, not OE needs. FY 2002 requirements are being met by two FY 2001 disbursements (\$5 million and \$4 million), while disbursement of \$5 million each in 2002 and 2003 (\$10 million total) will meet FY 2003 requirements.

The Mission received \$3.9 million for administrative costs related to the \$132 million IDA flood reconstruction program. These are fully budgeted against overhead requirements of this fast-track program, and do not supplement regular OE. The Mission is confronting 2001 floods, but it is still unclear whether these will lead to a reconstruction program with OE implications.

It is critical that this historically OE-poor Mission develop a solid funding foundation to meet required expenses, especially those related to security (NAB), and to decrease dependence on TF generation. Tables presented in this Resource Request are reality based; costs cannot be cut or straightlined given the workload projected through FY 2003.

Security: Lease of NAB. In response to DS requirements, an FMFIA material weakness on security, and an Agency top priority, the Mission plans to lease commercial office space. After a lengthy site selection process, negotiations with USAID security personnel, and approval by the A/AID, the relocation plan received final approval by the A/S for Diplomatic Security in March 2001. The space will be ready for occupancy NLT April 2002. This move will require \$1,860,650 additional FY 2001 OE to fund a lease with an escrow requirement, an amount above and beyond the \$2.545 million approved by the Administrator for the NAB in late FY 2000 (the Mission has received only an initial tranche to date). Beginning FY 2002, the Mission will incur net additional annual recurring dollar costs of \$520,000, consisting of \$720,000 in new office rent, partially offset by savings from current office rent (\$40,000), security guard costs (\$100,000), and conversion of two owned residences from office to residential use (\$60,000).

OE Shortfall. Due to a 10% budget cut, an FSN salary increase, the increased costs of an FSN medical benefits package, and required procurement of an expendable property management system, the Mission faces a shortfall in non-supplemental OE of about \$600,000 in FY 2001. Mission management has maximized utilization of OE; for example, gaining \$300,000 OE through a swap in TF ceiling. Management also carefully reviewed the IDA administrative budget and is confident that it has appropriately applied IDA to the increased administrative costs associated with supporting the reconstruction program. Since 1995 approval of the CSP, OE funding levels have not been sufficient to support the program. Non-expendable furniture, equipment, and vehicle procurements were reduced below minimum levels in each of the past three years to accommodate budget constraints. This year, with the acquisition of modern office space and a significant program expansion, five years of unrelenting “making do” has come home to roost. Mission urgently requires an increase in OE just to get through this year.

FY 2002 and FY 2003. Increased OE for FY 2002 is mainly due to higher office rental costs, as described above, and normal annual increases in FSN salaries. Other local costs also will increase as industrial mega-investments get underway, in particular residential rents, professional staff salaries, and scarce support services (cleaning, maintenance, guards). OE increases again in FY 2003 due to a large turnover in USDH staff.

OE Workforce. Program size and complexity expanded under this CSP, but workforce levels remained much the same. Without staffing up, the Mission has taken cost-effective steps to modernize administrative support systems; e.g., to ensure accountability, new EXP management and procurement software (Prosis) was installed in FY 2001, and staff trained. This is a two-year hardship post and nine of 13 USDH staff will be eligible for transfer in FY 2003. Based on past recruitment experience and Portuguese proficiency requirement, the Mission may face gaps that require short-term USPSC and TDY assistance. Given Mozambique's perennial vulnerability to floods, cyclones and drought, the Mission requests an additional USDH FTE to create a Southern Africa Regional Disaster Response Coordinator position to be based at the Mission.

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:	Mozambique					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmental ly sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1: Increased Rural	5,157	2,000				3,157
SO 2: Government a	0					
SO 3: Increased Use	0					
SO 4: Improved Ena	310					310
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	5,467	2,000	0	0	0	3,467

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:	Mozambique					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmental ly sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1: Increased Rural	6,032	1,500				4,532
SO 2: Government a	0					
SO 3: Increased Use	0					
SO 4: Improved Ena	310					310
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	6,342	1,500	0	0	0	4,842

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:	Mozambique					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmental ly sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1: Increased Rural	5,500					5,500
SO 2: Government a	0					
SO 3: Increased Use	0					
SO 4: Improved Enab	500					500
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	6,000	0	0	0	0	6,000

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:	Mozambique					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmental ly sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1: Increased Rural	5,500					5,500
SO 2: Government a	0					
SO 3: Increased Use	0					
SO 4: Improved Ena	500					500
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	6,000	0	0	0	0	6,000

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:	Mozambique								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary cause	Polio	Micronutrient	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2: Government and Civil Society Are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas									
CSD	3,145		100	700		499		1,497	349
Other	0								
	3,145	0	100	700		499	0	1,497	349
SO 4: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Led Growth and Development									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	3,145	0	100	700	0	499	0	1,497	349
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	3,145	0	100	700	0	499	0	1,497	349

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:	Mozambique								
S.O. # , Title									
	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1: Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2: Government and Civil Society Are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas									
CSD	2,300		100	700		500		1,000	
Other	0								
	2,300	0	100	700		500	0	1,000	0
SO 4: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Led Growth and Development									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	2,300	0	100				0	1,000	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	2,300	0	100	700	0	500	0	1,000	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:	Mozambique								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary cause	Polio	Micronutrient	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1: Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2: Government and Civil Society Are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas									
CSD	2,100		100			1,000		1,000	
Other	0								
	2,100	0	100	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
SO 4: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Led Growth and Development									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	2,100	0	100			1,000	0	1,000	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	2,100	0	100	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:	Mozambique								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary cause	Polio	Micronutrient	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1: Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2: Government and Civil Society Are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas									
CSD	2,100		100	0		1,000		1,000	
Other	0								
	2,100	0	100	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
SO 4: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Led Growth and Development									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	2,100	0	100	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	2,100	0	100	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Mozambique
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas															
Bilateral	64,733	21,838	9,798	6,883								5,157		32,200	54,371
Field Spt		0													0
	64,733	21,838	9,798	6,883	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,157	0	32,200	54,371
SO 2: Government and Civil Society are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels															
Bilateral	1,540	1,912											1,912	2,700	752
Field Spt		0													0
	1,540	1,912	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,912	2,700	752
SO 3: Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas															
Bilateral	19,008	15,743					3,940	3,722	1,846	5,736	499			11,500	23,251
Field Spt	5,200	2,160					1,310	450		400				5,200	2,160
	24,208	17,903	0	0	0	0	5,250	4,172	1,846	6,136	499	0	0	16,700	25,411
SO 4: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Led Growth and Development															
Bilateral	8,599	469		159								310		6,700	2,368
Field Spt		0													0
	8,599	469	0	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	0	6,700	2,368
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	93,880	39,962	9,798	7,042	0	0	3,940	3,722	1,846	5,736	499	5,467	1,912	53,100	80,742
Total Field Support	5,200	2,160	0	0	0	0	1,310	450	0	400	0	0	0	5,200	2,160
TOTAL PROGRAM	99,080	42,122	9,798	7,042	0	0	5,250	4,172	1,846	6,136	499	5,467	1,912	58,300	82,902

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	16,840
Democracy	1,912
HCD	0
PHN	17,903
Environment	5,467
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	29,469
CSD Program Total	12,653
TOTAL	42,122

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Mozambique
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas															
Bilateral	54,371	22,302	9,567	8,203								4,532		25,000	51,673
Field Spt		0													0
	54,371	22,302	9,567	8,203	0	0	0	0	0	0		4,532	0	25,000	51,673
SO 2: Government and Civil Society are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels															
Bilateral	752	1,350											1,350	2,000	102
Field Spt		0													0
	752	1,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,350	2,000	102
SO 3: Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas															
Bilateral	23,251	15,759					4,303	3,650	1,000	6,306	500			20,000	19,010
Field Spt	2,160	1,280					800	150		330				2,160	1,280
	25,411	17,039	0	0	0	0	5,103	3,800	1,000	6,636	500	0	0	22,160	20,290
SO 4: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Led Growth and Development															
Bilateral	2,368	469		159								310		1,679	1,158
Field Spt		0													0
	2,368	469	0	159	0	0	0	0	0	0		310	0	1,679	1,158
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	80,742	39,880	9,567	8,362	0	0	4,303	3,650	1,000	6,306	500	4,842	1,350	48,679	71,943
Total Field Supp	2,160	1,280	0	0	0	0	800	150	0	330	0	0	0	2,160	1,280
TOTAL PROGRAM	82,902	41,160	9,567	8,362	0	0	5,103	3,800	1,000	6,636	500	4,842	1,350	50,839	73,223

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	17,929
Democracy	1,350
HCD	0
PHN	17,039
Environment	4,842
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	29,224
CSD Program Total	11,936
TOTAL	41,160

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: Mozambique
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas															
Bilateral	54,371	23,500	10,000	8,000				0				5,500		25,000	52,871
Field Spt		0													0
	54,371	23,500	10,000	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,500	0	25,000	52,871
SO 2: Government and Civil Society are effective Partners in Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels															
Bilateral	752	2,000											2,000	2,000	752
Field Spt		0													0
	752	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	752
SO 3: Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas															
Bilateral	23,251	17,200					2,700	6,000		7,500	1,000			20,000	20,451
Field Spt	2,160	3,000					2,500			500				2,160	3,000
	25,411	20,200	0	0	0	0	5,200	6,000	0	8,000	1,000	0	0	22,160	23,451
SO 4: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Led Growth and Development															
Bilateral	2,368	500										500		1,700	1,168
Field Spt		0													0
	2,368	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	1,700	1,168
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	80,742	43,200	10,000	8,000	0	0	2,700	6,000	0	7,500	1,000	6,000	2,000	48,700	75,242
Total Field Supp	2,160	3,000	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	500	0	0	0	2,160	3,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	82,902	46,200	10,000	8,000	0	0	5,200	6,000	0	8,000	1,000	6,000	2,000	50,860	78,242

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	18,000
Democracy	2,000
HCD	0
PHN	20,200
Environment	6,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	31,200
CSD Program Total	15,000
TOTAL	46,200

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Mozambique
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas															
Bilateral	51,673	23,500	10,000	8,000				0				5,500		27,000	48,173
Field Spt		0													0
	51,673	23,500	10,000	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,500	0	27,000	48,173
SO 2: Government and Civil Society are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels															
Bilateral	102	2,000											2,000	2,000	102
Field Spt		0													0
	102	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	102
SO 3: Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas															
Bilateral	19,010	17,200					2,700	6,000		7,500	1,000			20,000	16,210
Field Spt	1,280	3,000					2,500			500				3,000	1,280
	20,290	20,200	0	0	0	0	5,200	6,000	0	8,000	1,000	0	0	23,000	17,490
SO 4: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Led Growth and Development															
Bilateral	1,158	500										500		500	1,158
Field Spt		0													0
	1,158	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	500	1,158
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	71,943	43,200	10,000	8,000	0	0	2,700	6,000	0	7,500	1,000	6,000	2,000	49,500	65,643
Total Field Supp	1,280	3,000	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	500	0	0	0	3,000	1,280
TOTAL PROGRA	73,223	46,200	10,000	8,000	0	0	5,200	6,000	0	8,000	1,000	6,000	2,000	52,500	66,923

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	18,000
Democracy	2,000
HCD	0
PHN	20,200
Environment	6,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	31,200
CSD Program Total	15,000
TOTAL	46,200

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Mozambique
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Government and Civil Society are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels															
Bilateral	826	1,000											1,000	600	1,226
Field Spt															0
	826	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000	600	1,226
SO 3: Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Led Growth and Development															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	826	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000	600	1,226
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	826	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000	600	1,226

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	1,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	1,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	1,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Mozambique
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Government and Civil Society are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels															
Bilateral	1,000	700											700	1,000	700
Field Spt	0	0											0	0	0
	1,000	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	700	1,000	700
SO 3: Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Led Growth and Development															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	1,000	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	700	1,000	700
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,000	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	700	1,000	700

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals		
Econ Growth		0
Democracy	700	
HCD		0
PHN		0
Environment		0
GCC (from all Goals)		0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	700
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	700

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: Mozambique
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Government and Civil Society are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels															
Bilateral	1,000	700											700	1,000	700
Field Spt		0													0
	1,000	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	1,000	700
SO 3: Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Led Growth and Development															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral:	1,000	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	1,000	700
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRA	1,000	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	1,000	700

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	700
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
ESF Program Total	700
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	700

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Mozambique
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Government and Civil Society are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels															
Bilateral	700	800											800	700	800
Field Spt	0	0											0	0	0
	700	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	800	700	800
SO 3: Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4: Enabling environment Private Sector Led Growth and Development															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM															
Total Bilateral	700	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	800	700	800
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	700	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	800	700	800

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	800
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	800
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	800

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Mozambique
 Approp: PL480
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas															
Bilateral		20,624	20,624											20,624	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	20,624	20,624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,624	0
SO 2: Government and Civil Society are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Led Growth and Development															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	20,624	20,624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,624	0
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	20,624	20,624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,624	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	20,624
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	20,624
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	20,624

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Mozambique
 Approp: PL480
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas															
Bilateral		17,400	17,400					0						17,400	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	17,400	17,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,400	0
SO 2: Government and Civil Society Are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Led Growth and Development															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	17,400	17,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,400	0
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	17,400	17,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,400	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	17,400
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	17,400
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	17,400

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: Mozambique
 Approp: PL480
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas															
Bilateral		20,000	20,000					0						20,000	0
Field Spt		0	0											0	0
	0	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0
SO 2: Government and Civil Society Are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Led Growth and Development															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	20,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	20,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	20,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: PL480
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas															
Bilateral		20,000	20,000					0						20,000	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0
SO 2: Government and Civil Society Are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Led Growth and Development															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	20,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	20,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	20,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org:USAID/Mozambique																
End of year On-Board								Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-		All	Total	Total
FY 2001 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt.	Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	3	1	2				0	6	6	1	1	1			9	15
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0				0	0	1	1	1	0			3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Other FSN/TCN	2	2	1				0	5	20	16	41	4			81	86
Subtotal	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	11	27	18	43	5	0	0	93	104
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	2	0	5				3	10	3	0	2	0			5	15
FSNs/TCNs	10	3	10				3	26	1	2	9	2			14	40
Subtotal	12	3	15	0	0	6	0	36	4	2	11	2	0	0	19	55
Total Direct Workforce	17	6	18	0	0	6	0	47	31	20	54	7	0	0	112	159
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
NEPs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	17	6	18	0	0	6	0	47	31	20	54	7	0	0	112	159

Notes/Assumptions:

- (1) Administrative support costs for the 3 USDH emergency-related positions thru FY 03 (Private Enterprise Officer, Project Dev't Officer, Health Officer) are funded with IDA program funding.
- (2) IDA program-funded staff counted as on-board thru FY 03 include 3 US/TCN PSCs and 7 FSNs
- (3) USDH FTE for Disaster Response Coordinator included only in FY 02-03.

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org:USAID/Mozambique																
End of year On-Board								Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-		All	Total	Total
FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt.	Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	3	1	2				0	6	7	1	1	1			10	16
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0				0	0	1	1	1	0			3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Other FSN/TCN	2	2	1				0	5	22	16	40	4			82	87
Subtotal	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	11	30	18	42	5	0	0	95	106
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	2	0	5				3	10	2	0	2	0			4	14
FSNs/TCNs	10	3	10				3	26	0	2	9	2			13	39
Subtotal	12	3	15	0	0	6	0	36	2	2	11	2	0	0	17	53
Total Direct Workforce	17	6	18	0	0	6	0	47	32	20	53	7	0	0	112	159
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	17	6	18	0	0	6	0	47	32	20	53	7	0	0	112	159

Notes/Assumptions:

- (1) Administrative support costs for the 3 USDH emergency-related positions thru FY 03 (Private Enterprise Officer, Project Dev't Officer, Health Officer) are funded with IDA program funding.
- (2) IDA program-funded staff counted as on-board thru FY 03 include 3 US/TCN PSCs and 7 FSNs
- (3) USDH FTE for Disaster Response Coordinator included only in FY 02-03.

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Mozambique End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt.	Admin. Mgmt.	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	3	1	2				0	6	7	1	1	1			10	16
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0				0	0	1	1	1	0			3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Other FSN/TCN	2	2	1				0	5	22	16	40	4			82	87
Subtotal	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	11	30	18	42	5	0	0	95	106
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	2	0	5				3	10	2	0	2	0			4	14
FSNs/TCNs	10	3	10				3	26	0	2	9	2			13	39
Subtotal	12	3	15	0	0	0	6	36	2	2	11	2	0	0	17	53
Total Direct Workforce	17	6	18	0	0	0	6	47	32	20	53	7	0	0	112	159
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	17	6	18	0	0	0	6	47	32	20	53	7	0	0	112	159

Notes/Assumptions:

- (1) Administrative support costs for the 3 USDH emergency-related positions thru FY 03 (Private Enterprise Officer, Project Dev't Officer, Health Officer) are funded with IDA program funding.
- (2) IDA program-funded staff counted as on-board thru FY 03 include 3 US/TCN PSCs and 7 FSNs
- (3) USDH FTE for Disaster Response Coordinator included only in FY 02-03.

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org:USAID/Mozambique End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Request	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	3	1	2				0	6	7	1	1	1			10	16
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0				0	0	1	1	1	0			3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Other FSN/TCN	2	2	1				0	5	22	16	40	4			82	87
Subtotal	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	11	30	18	42	5	0	0	95	106
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	2	0	5				3	10	2	0	2	0			4	14
FSNs/TCNs	10	3	10				3	26	0	2	9	2			13	39
Subtotal	12	3	15	0	0	0	6	36	2	2	11	2	0	0	17	53
Total Direct Workforce	17	6	18	0	0	0	6	47	32	20	53	7	0	0	112	159
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	17	6	18	0	0	0	6	47	32	20	53	7	0	0	112	159

Notes/Assumptions:

- (1) Administrative support costs for the 3 USDH emergency-related positions thru FY 03 (Private Enterprise Officer, Project Dev't Officer, Health Officer) are funded with IDA program funding.
- (2) IDA program-funded staff counted as on-board thru FY 03 include 3 US/TCN PSCs and 7 FSNs
- (3) USDH FTE for Disaster Response Coordinator included only in FY 02-03.

Mission: USAID/Mozambique

Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	2	2	3	3
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	2	2	2	2
Project Dvpm Officer- 94	2	2	2	2
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	1	1	1	1
Legal - 85				
Commodity Mgt - 92				
Contract Mgt - 93	1	1	1	1
Secretary - 05 & 07				
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	1	1	1	1
Economics - 11				
Democracy - 12	1	1	1	1
Food for Peace - 15	1	1	1	1
Private Enterprise- 21	1	1	1	1
Engineering- 25				
Environment- 40 & 75				
Health/Pop. - 50	2	2	2	2
Education - 60				
General Dvpm - 12*				
RUDO, UE-funded - 40				
Total	15	15	16	16

***GDO - 12:** for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDIs**: list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/MOZAMBIQUE													
Org. No: 656													
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	156.0	0.0	156.0	185.0	0.0	185.0			0.0	200.0	0.0	200.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	1,600.0	125.0	1,725.0	1,840.0	130.0	1,970.0			0.0	2,000.0	150.0	2,150.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	1,756.0	125.0	1,881.0	2,025.0	130.0	2,155.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,200.0	150.0	2,350.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	228.0	0.0	228.0	170.0	0.0	170.0			0.0	350.0	0.0	350.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1			0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0			0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0			0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	238.0	0.0	238.0	282.1	0.0	282.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	465.0	0.0	465.0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/MOZAMBIQUE		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 656													
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	9.0	0.0	9.0	10.0	0.0	10.0			0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	9.0	0.0	9.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	75.0	0.0	75.0	80.0	0.0	80.0			0.0	80.0	0.0	80.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	22.0	0.0	22.0	45.0	0.0	45.0			0.0	150.0	0.0	150.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	11.0	0.0	11.0	30.0	0.0	30.0			0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	60.0	0.0	60.0	10.0	0.0	10.0			0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
21.0	R & R Travel	45.0	0.0	45.0	72.0	0.0	72.0			0.0	36.0	0.0	36.0
21.0	Education Travel + 1 Child in 2002/2003	30.0	0.0	30.0	40.0	0.0	40.0			0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	15.0	0.0	15.0	20.0	0.0	20.0			0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	15.0	0.0	15.0	20.0	0.0	20.0			0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	25.0	60.0	85.0	30.0	55.0	85.0			0.0	30.0	55.0	85.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	40.0	20.0	60.0	40.0	10.0	50.0			0.0	40.0	10.0	50.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	338.0	80.0	418.0	387.0	65.0	452.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	516.0	65.0	581.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	60.0	0.0	60.0	140.0	0.0	140.0			0.0	360.0	0.0	360.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	90.0	0.0	90.0	15.0	0.0	15.0			0.0	55.0	0.0	55.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	25.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	75.0			0.0	56.0	0.0	56.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	43.0	0.0	43.0	52.0	0.0	52.0			0.0	60.0	0.0	60.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	218.0	0.0	218.0	282.0	0.0	282.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	531.0	0.0	531.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	39.0	45.0	84.0	745.0	190.0	935.0			0.0	720.0	160.0	880.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	25.6	5.0	30.6	25.0	20.0	45.0			0.0	25.0	5.0	30.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	88.1	13.9	102.0	100.0	20.0	120.0			0.0	120.0	20.0	140.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/MOZAMBIQUE												
Org. No: 656												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	152.7	63.9	216.6	870.0	230.0	1,100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	865.0	185.0	1,050.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	6.0	50.0	56.0	0.0	60.0	60.0			0.0	0.0	70.0	70.0
23.3 Residential Utilities	6.0	50.0	56.0	0.0	60.0	60.0			0.0	0.0	60.0	60.0
23.3 Telephone Costs	23.0	85.0	108.0	20.0	80.0	100.0			0.0	25.0	85.0	110.0
23.3 IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.0			0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services	10.0	1.0	11.0	10.0	1.0	11.0			0.0	10.0	1.0	11.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	45.5	187.0	232.5	31.0	202.0	233.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	217.0	253.0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	220.0	0.0	220.0	200.0	0.0	200.0			0.0	150.0	0.0	150.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	150.0	0.0	150.0	165.0	0.0	165.0			0.0	180.0	0.0	180.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0			0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			0.0	5.0		5.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts	0.0	77.5	77.5	0.0	60.0	60.0			0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	150.0	40.0	190.0	50.0	50.0	100.0			0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
25.2 Staff training contracts			0.0	50.0	10.0	60.0			0.0	50.0	10.0	60.0
25.2 IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	520.9	122.6	643.5	466.0	125.0	591.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	436.0	110.0	546.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/MOZAMBIQUE		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 656		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC													
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	150.0	0.0	150.0	150.0	0.0	150.0			0.0	160.0	0.0	160.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	150.0	0.0	150.0	150.0	0.0	150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	160.0	0.0	160.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	15.0	30.0	45.0	20.0	30.0	50.0			0.0	25.0	35.0	60.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	15.0	30.0	45.0	20.0	30.0	50.0			0.0	25.0	35.0	60.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	30.0	60.0	90.0	40.0	60.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	70.0	120.0
25.6	Medical Care	143.0	160.0	159.0	150.0	20.0	170.0				160.0	20.0	180.0
	Subtotal OC 25.6	143.0	160.0	159.0	150.0	20.0	170.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	160.0	20.0	180.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	5.0	1.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	10.0			0.0	5.0	5.0	10.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	10.0	20.0	30.0	15.0	15.0	30.0			0.0	15.0	15.0	30.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	10.0			0.0	5.0	5.0	10.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	15.0	27.0	42.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	50.0
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	70.0	50.0	120.0	80.0	50.0	130.0			0.0	70.0	50.0	120.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	70.0	50.0	120.0	80.0	50.0	130.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	50.0	120.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	158.0	0.5	158.5	209.0	0.0	209.0			0.0	238.0	0.0	238.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	45.0	0.0	45.0	162.0	0.0	162.0			0.0	58.0	0.0	58.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	38.5	0.0	38.5	110.0	0.0	110.0			0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	82.0	0.0	82.0	50.0	0.0	50.0			0.0	62.0	0.0	62.0
31.0	IT Software purchases	15.0	0.0	15.0	20.0	0.0	20.0			0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	338.5	0.5	339.0	551.0	0.0	551.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	428.0	0.0	428.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/MOZAMBIQUE												
Org. No: 656												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0 Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0 Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET	4,024.6	732.0	4,756.6	5,349.1	907.0	6,256.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,952.0	892.0	6,844.0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>30.0</u>		<u>0.0</u>		<u>0.0</u>	
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>17,000.0</u>	_____	<u>18,000.0</u>	_____	<u>18,500.0</u>	_____

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0.0 100.0 0.0

Organization: USAID/Mozambique

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2001			FY 2002			FY 2003		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	150.0	100.0	50.0	150.0
Withdrawals	29.4	0.0	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0		0.0
Obligations	732.0	907.0		892.0
Deposits	732.0	907.0		892.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate 17,000.0 18,000.0 18,500.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate 17,000.0 18,000.0 18,500.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/MOZAMBIQUE		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 656		Dollars			Dollars			Dollars			Dollars		
OC		TF	Total		TF	Total		TF	Total		TF	Total	
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent												
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent												
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation												
11.5	USDH		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
11.5	FNDH		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments												
11.8	USPSC Salaries	45.0	0.0	45.0	50.0	0.0	50.0		0.0	55.0	0.0	55.0	
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	390.0	22.0	412.0	430.0	26.0	456.0		0.0	470.0	30.0	500.0	
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
	Subtotal OC 11.8	435.0	22.0	457.0	480.0	26.0	506.0			525.0	30.0	555.0	
12.1	Personnel benefits												
12.1	USDH benefits												
12.1	Educational Allowances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances		0.0			0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0	
12.1	Quarters Allowances		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits		0.0		0.7	0.0	0.7		0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	
12.1	FNDH Benefits												
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
12.1	US PSC Benefits		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
12.1	FN PSC Benefits												
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	35.7	0.0	35.7	
13.0	Benefits for former personnel												
13.0	FNDH												
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/MOZAMBIQUE		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 656		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC													
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	9.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	9.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	10.5	4.0	14.5	20.0	0.0	20.0		0.0		20.0		20.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	15.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
21.0	R & R Travel	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0		12.0	0.0	12.0
21.0	Education Travel + 1 Child in 2002/2003	10.0	0.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	5.0		0.0		5.0	0.0	5.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel		10.0	10.0		15.0	15.0		0.0			15.0	15.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	9.8	0.0	9.8	10.0	0.0	10.0		0.0		10.0	0.0	10.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	35.3	14.0	49.3	60.0	15.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.0	15.0	62.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0		0.0				0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	8.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	8.0		0.0		10.0	0.0	10.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.		0.0	0.0			0.0		0.0		10.0		10.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	63.0	0.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	24.0	0.0	24.0	162.0	30.0	192.0		0.0		150.0	30.0	180.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0					0.0			0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/MOZAMBIQUE													
Org. No: 656		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2		24.0	0.0	24.0	162.0	30.0	192.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.0	30.0	180.0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities		12.0	12.0	0.0	15.0	15.0			0.0	0.0	15.0	15.0
23.3	Residential Utilities		12.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	12.0			0.0		15.0	15.0
23.3	Telephone Costs	1.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	3.0			0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
23.3	IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2			0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Courier Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 23.3		1.1	26.1	27.2	1.1	29.1	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	32.1	33.2
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services						0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	28.0	0.0	28.0	20.0	0.0	20.0			0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	9.0	0.0	9.0	10.0	0.0	10.0			0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts		10.0	10.0		8.0	8.0			0.0		7.0	7.0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	4.0	6.0	10.0	2.0	3.0	5.0			0.0	2.0	3.0	5.0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0			0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
25.2	IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2		41.0	16.0	57.0	37.0	11.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	10.0	47.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/MOZAMBIQUE			FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 656			Dollars			Dollars			Dollars			Dollars		
OC			TF			TF			TF			TF		
			Total			Total			Total			Total		
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS		9.5	0.0	9.5	10.0	0.0	10.0		0.0		10.0	0.0	10.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts				0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3		9.5	0.0	9.5	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance		0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5		0.0		0.0	0.5	0.5
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance		0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0		0.0		0.0	1.0	1.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4		0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5
25.6	Medical Care		27.0	1.0	28.0	28.0	1.0	29.0				29.0	1.0	30.0
	Subtotal OC 25.6		27.0	1.0	28.0	28.0	1.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	1.0	30.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs				0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
25.7	Storage Services				0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0		0.0		0.5	0.5	1.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance				0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance				0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7		0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)				0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8				0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials		16.0	10.0	26.0	17.0	11.0	28.0		0.0		16.0	10.0	26.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0		16.0	10.0	26.0	17.0	11.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	10.0	26.0
31.0	Equipment		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0		30.0	0.0	30.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.		20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0		0.0		20.0	0.0	20.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles				0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles				0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment				0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases				0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
31.0	IT Software purchases				0.0			0.0		0.0				0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0		20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
32.0	Lands and structures		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/MOZAMBIQUE		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No:	656	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC													
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET		626.4	91.1	717.5	879.3	125.1	1,004.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	921.3	130.1	1,051.4

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

0.0

0.0

0.0

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

17,000.0

18,000.0

18,500.0

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0.0

0.0

0.0

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002		FY 2003	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
656-003	USPDQI: 936-3104.03	medium-high	9/00 - 9/05		100		
	HRN-A-00-00-00017-00						
656-003	ISTI/MOST: 936-3094.02	medium-high	9/98 - 9/03		50		
	HRN-A-00-98-00047-00						
656-003	CCP: 936-3057 (VARIOUS)	medium-low	1990 - 2003		630		2,500
656-003	MEASURE DHS+: 936-3083.01	medium	10/97 - 9/02		500		500
GRAND TOTAL.....					1,280		3,000

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____													
Org. No: _____													
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____													
Org. No: _____													
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	R & R Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____												
Org. No: _____												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Residential Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Telephone Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: _____		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC													
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.6	Medical Care												
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.8	Subsistance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Software purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

[illegible]

Centrally funded costs

USDH Salaries/Benefits Other Centrally Fund Costs (specify)
Total Centrally Funded Costs
Total ICASS Service Provider Budget

**Washington Offices/Bureaus
Operating Expenses**

Office/Bureau: 					
OC	Object Class Code Title	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
11.8	Special personal services payments U.S. PSCs IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel Benefits U.S. PSCs - Benefits IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Benefits Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons Training Travel Operational Travel Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel Site Visits - Mission Personnel Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats Assessment Travel Impact Evaluation Travel Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters) Recruitment Travel Other Operational Travel Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges Commercial Time Sharing Other Communications, Util, and Misc. Charges Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	Printing & Reproduction Subscriptions & Publications Other Printing and Reproduction Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations Management & Professional Support Services Engineering & Technical Services Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services Non-Federal Audits Grievances/Investigations Manpower Contracts Staff training contracts Other Miscellaneous Services Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts DCAA Audits HHS Audits All Other Federal Audits Reimbursements to Other USAID Accounts All Other Services from other Gov't. Agencies Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation & Maintenance of Equipment & Storage				
25.8	Substance and support of persons (contract or Gov't.)				
26.0	Supplies and Materials				
31.0	Equipment IT Software Purchases IT Hardware Purchases Other Equipment Purchases Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Additional Object Class Codes (If Required)					
Total Other Object Class Codes		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Budget		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact

Mandatory Annex for AFR

USAID/Mozambique Environmental Review Status, Plans and Schedule

Assistance Activities	FY 00 and previous	FY 01 and beyond	Comments
SO1 656-001-01 Increased rural household income in focus areas			
SO1 SOAG: Increased Rural Incomes Program (IRIP) – SO-level IEE, PACD 2004 656-0241 (PA) & -0246 (NPA) PACD FY 02; 656-0229 (PVO) PACD FY01; 656-0218 (PSS/TA) PACD FY01; P.L.480 Title II DAPs PACD FY01	SOAG IEE amended in FY 2000 as SO1-IEE (29moz2iee) incorporating all SO1 activities and previous determinations (incorporating CE and ND for DAP IEEs). FY 00 added two new RP-level IEEs (BASE-30moz3base rp & ACT-30moz2 so1 act) for emergency flood reconstruction roads and ag commerce and trade w/ CE and ND. SO1-IEE amended (30moz4 rural enterp so1 amend) to combine two previous RPs (rural enterprise and financial services) into one receiving CE for this RP.	Amend IEEs if necessary according to new activities; possible IPM workshop, continue screening of roads, monitor EMP process under PROAGRI	New RPs include new plus similar activities to RAP, PSSP/TA, and PVO II projects; new RP replaced/incorporated RAP PP. DAP/BHR IEEs and annual ESR obviate need for PVO II screening process PVO Support II funding carried forward under IRIP SOAG, as is the screening process
SO2 656-002-01 Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at the national and local levels			
Democratic Initiatives Project, 656-0227, PACD FY 03	91 Cat Ex amended 94 & 96; 97 IEE. Neg Det screening/review for LEGA, 29moz1iee	No action, unless new activities added	LEGA component has ended.
PARTIDO, 656-0245, PACD FY 01	98 Cat Ex for all activities	No action, unless new activities added	
Supporting Electoral Choice, 656-0247, PACD FY 00	99 Cat Ex for all activities	No action, unless new activities added	
SO3 656-003-01 Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas			
SAUDE+, 656-0243, PACD FY 03 – SO level IEE 656-0226 Primary Health Care Project, PACD FY 99, carried forward under SAUDE+ PVO Support II PACD FY 01, activities carried forward under SOAG	FY 99 SOIEE (29moz3-iee) amended in FY00 (31Moz SAUDE +) , incorporated new Child Survival component on campaign to combat malaria, with deferral on IVM and ITN elements, and new RP 4 on AIDS Prevention in Maputo Corridor. Includes health-related activities under former PVO Support II.	Resolve deferral on ITN , IVM and integrated malaria management activities with PERSUAP; monitor medical wastes from voluntary counseling and testing centers; require reporting on water quality.	CE and ND for all health post rehab., medical wastes, water. PERSUAP to be produced for insecticide treated bednets and integrated malaria management.
SpO 656-004-01 Improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development			
SpO: Growth through Accelerated Investment and Trade (GAIT) 656-0244 & -0248 (NPA) & -0253, PACD 2004 – SpO level IEE/CE	98 SOAG IEE amended FY 99(29moz4iee) CE for all RPs, deferrals resolved. In FY 2000 added RP Ballast IEE (30 Moz 1 Ballast) In FY 99 three ATRIP grants covered by GAIT CE:- Mozambique – Trade Policy TA and Training, Mozambique Alternative Dispute Resolution, and Mozambique NPA	No action, unless new activities added.	FY 00 ATRIP grants approved: Telecom T.A. for regulatory framework; Red tape study Trade: ICM reduce role of gov't ag marketing parastatal Taxes

Note: All current activities are in compliance with approved IEEs.

Information Annex Topic: Global Climate Change

Mandatory Annex for G/ENV

Global Climate Change (GCC) funding for Mozambique programs supports GCC Results 2 (Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector) and 4 (Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change). The Mission's \$2 million of GCC funding in FY 2000 complemented \$11.5 million of development assistance funds and \$18.19 million of Title II resources earmarked for food security, agriculture, environment, and economic growth under USAID/Mozambique's Strategic Objective 1, Increased rural household income in focus areas. GCC resources support activities under the Mission's Intermediate Result 1.3, Increased sustainable agricultural output, including:

- Five on-the-ground sustainable agriculture programs operating in five provinces in Mozambique (Nampula, Zambezia, Sofala, Manica, and a small part of Tete);
- One on-the-ground cashew agro-forestry/afforestation program (in Zambezia);
- A sub-component of one program promoting bee-keeping, a sustainable technology protecting a critical watershed and sensitive environmental area near a national park;
- Policy promotion through a cooperative agreement with Michigan State University (MSU) and a grant with the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC); and
- Non-project support to the Ministry of Agriculture's (MADER's) ProAgri (sector program) which actively promotes policy and training in the environmental sector

These same activities will continue without major adjustments through FY 2001; however, the magnitude and impact of these activities will decrease due to the decrease in overall environmental funds availability for FY 2001.

GCC Indicator 2.1/2.2: Areas where USAID interventions are initiated and achieving impact

USAID/Mozambique field activities work in 33 districts of five provinces, across over 208,881 hectares. Through community- or household-based implementation, positive impacts reducing rates of carbon emissions have been observed on 37,929 hectares through sustainable agriculture and agro-forestry. The positive impacts are the result of agricultural extension messages that encourage: erosion control and soil conservation; better soil management including proper crop spacing and density, use of crop residues and green manure, and reduced burning; crop rotations and intercropping with legumes; and integrated pest management techniques. For example, one partner was able to reduce burning from 72% to 37% of farmers and increase the incorporation of organic matter/crop residues for field preparation from 32% to 45%.

Besides the interventions in sustainable agriculture two activities are particularly interesting from an environmental perspective:

- USAID is increasing income of farmers while conserving the slopes of the environmentally sensitive Gorongosa Mountain. The mountain is a critical watershed for the adjoining Gorongosa National Park and for tens of thousands of people. USAID assists over 200 beekeepers to produce and market honey in an area of approximately 5,000 hectares. By

supporting this sustainable livelihood, USAID contributes to an increased perception among the population in this area of the value of non-timber forest products. This creates an incentive to conserve the forest, since burning reduces honey production. In addition, this activity has introduced improved hives, which will reduce the “ring barking” of forest trees for traditional hives.

- A USAID supported cashew agro-forestry/afforestation activity has resulted in the afforestation of 3,496 hectares of cashew trees (260,000 seedlings) throughout Maganja da Costa district (Zambezia province).

GCC Indicator 2.3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector

Through USAID/Mozambique’s support to MADER, IFDC, and MSU, significant progress is occurring on the policy front affecting the environment. In FY 2000, multiple steps were accomplished in policy preparation, policy adoption, and implementation and enforcement (see GCC indicator table 2.3) related to improved land use planning, sustainable forest management, the establishment and conservation of protected areas, improved coastal management, and improved land and resource tenure. USAID no longer provides direct assistance on land tenure issues, although MADER is continuing the adoption and implementation of improved land tenure security policies under ProAgri, building on the groundwork laid by USAID-funded Land Tenure Center activities from 1991 to 1999.

In the last three years the government (GRM) fundamentally changed its own approach to implementing environmental activities by adding new environmental responsibilities into the institutional mandate of MADER. To support these crucial new responsibilities, in April 2000 USAID began providing an environmental specialist working in MADER’s policy analysis department to ensure the satisfactory integration of environmental considerations into annual activity planning and budget processes of the agricultural sector investment program, ProAgri. This person coordinates central and provincial environmental training for MADER staff; the preparation of an environmental guide, for use by the extension service, covering irrigation, livestock, forestry, and soil management extension; and environmental impact studies concerning livestock, insecticide use in the cotton sector, and irrigation.

MADER’s work supports the GRM’s 1994 National Environment Management Program (NEMP). The NEMP provides the framework for the development, adoption, and implementation of environmental policy measures in Mozambique. It contains a national environment policy, environmental umbrella legislation, environmental strategy, and both medium- and long-term sector plans. The overall goal is to lead the country to sustainable socioeconomic development, and in the NEMP, as in other policy documents, the GRM promotes empowering communities to solve their own problems, expecting that people will adapt technology and social organization to their local conditions.

Through ProAgri, MADER also contributes to the NEMP by addressing:

- Policy and law -- analysis, review, and development;

- Regulations – community-based implementation of policy through revising and drafting new environment-related laws and regulations (Land Law and regulations, Forestry and Wildlife Law and regulations, and Pesticides and Fertilizers regulations in draft), as well as implementation of relevant international conventions ratified by Mozambique;
- Research and information – on-going data collection and monitoring and the organization and publication of findings (GCC indicator 2.5b); and
- Priority issues -- immediate concerns, such as natural resources management, coastal zone management and urban environmental management (GCC indicator 2.5a/2.5b).

In addition, MADER helps implement several environmental conventions ratified by the Ministry for Environmental Coordination (MICOA), such as the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Destroy the Ozone Layer, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

One of the more technically difficult endeavors underway is the review and revision of existing laws and regulations governing the use of pesticides and fertilizers. With USAID funding, IFDC is assisting MADER to meet their responsibility to ensure the promotion of proper and safe use of pesticides and fertilizers. New regulations are expected to be approved and adopted in 2001.

GCC Indicator 2.4: Value of public and private investment leveraged by USAID

In FY 2000, \$34.392 million were directly leveraged through USAID activities related to ENV and GCC, and another \$3.188 million indirectly. Each of the Mission's P.L. 480 Title II Cooperating Sponsors matches 33% of the development assistance dollars they receive, and in FY 2000 this match totaled \$1.392 million. Eighty-three percent of the \$2 million of GCC-earmarked funds was used to support these grantees, so \$547,800 is being directly leveraged with the Mission's GCC funds. In addition, the GRM, USAID, and other donors are jointly financing ProAgri; while USAID contributed \$5 million in FY 2000 for ProAgri, the total budget was approximately \$38 million. As for indirectly leveraged funds, other donors supported complementary sustainable agricultural programs implemented by USAID grantees ADRA, Africare, CARE, and World Vision, following methodologies and approaches developed by these PVOs under USAID-financed programs.

GCC Indicator 2.5a: Increased capacity to address global climate change issues

The capacities of a total of 147 institutions were increased in 2000; these included MADER and its provincial and district branches, two NGOs, one private business, and 136 private associations.

New laws require MADER to evaluate the positive and/or negative effects on natural and/or human environments before undertaking any development activities such as the exploitation of natural resources or construction of industrial and economic infrastructure. However, implementation of this ambitious role for MADER requires an increased level of environmental awareness of the main players in the management of natural resources. Therefore, as noted

above, a USAID-funded environmental specialist is increasing MADER's capacity to promote environmental issues.

Three of the PVO grantees implementing USAID-funded field activities report that they are contributing significantly to the capacity building of MADER provincial and district units through training of extension agents in sustainable agriculture and through coordinating on-farm research. MSU, IFDC, and an INTSORMIL CRSP strengthen MADER through assistance with regulations, policy, and research, including limited agricultural training at the Masters and PhD levels.

Most capacity building occurs at the level of farmers' producer and marketing groups, which were not included on the indicator table. However, 136 formal small-scale associations were assisted, as well as one private seed multiplying company and two local non-governmental organizations.

GCC Indicator 2.5b: Technical capacity strengthened through workshops, research, and/or training activities

The specific training, technical assistance, and research conducted in 2000 are detailed in GCC indicator table 2.5b. Training and technical assistance (4 and 4 points, respectively) have occurred in land use planning, sustainable forest management, conservation of protected areas, and clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure.

GCC Indicator 4: Reduced vulnerability to the threats posed by climate change

The activities contributing to Result 2, Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions from the land use/forest management sector, also reduce Mozambique's vulnerability to the threats posed by climate change. This contribution is made primarily by increasing the adaptability and resilience of agriculture and food systems to environment and change (symbol iii). Some of the programs also reduce vulnerability to climate change by improving access to and quality of health services, vector control, and nutrition (symbol v).

FY00 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 1.0 - Background Information

	Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting: (Type in the exact spelling of the appropriate entry from table below)	Mozambique
	Telephone number:	258-1-490726
Name of person(s) & IR Teams completing tables:	Name #1:	Melissa Knight
	SO Team Name and number1:	Rural Incomes Team, SO# 656-001
	Name #2:	
	SO Team Name and number2:	
	Name #3:	
Contact	SO Team Name and number3:	
	Address (1):	
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	Street:	Rua Faria de Sousa 107, C.P. 783
	City, Address Codes:	Maputo, Mozambique
	Telephone number:	258-1-490726
	Fax number:	258-1-492098
	Email address:	mknight@usaid.gov
	Other relevant information:	

Country / Region / Office / Program Reference Table

AFR/SD – CARPE	G/ENV/UP	Mozambique
AFR/SD – FEWS	G/ENV/ENR	Nepal
Albania	G/ENV/GCC	Nicaragua
Armenia	G/ENV/UP	NIS Regional
Bangladesh	Georgia	Panama
Bolivia	Guatemala	Paraguay
Brazil	Guinea	Peru
Bulgaria	Honduras	Philippines
CEE Regional	India	Poland
Central America (G-CAP)	Indonesia	RCSA
Central Asia Republics	LAC/RSD	Romania
East Asia Environmental Initiative	Lithuania	Russia
Ecuador	Macedonia	South Africa
EGAD	Madagascar	South Asia Regional Initiative
Egypt	Malawi	Uganda
G/ENV/EET	Mali	Ukraine
G/ENV/ENR	Mexico	US-AEP
G/ENV/GCC	Moldova	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1						
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC						
Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP. The government has also signed Annex b of the FCCC.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies						
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions						
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Other (describe)						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	0	0	0			
	TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):					
			0			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Categories	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	3	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptaion Activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.1													
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector													
Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss													
Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks													
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW													
	Location			Indicator 1			Indicator 2 Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)						
USAID Activity Name	Country	Region, Province, or State	Site	Principal Activities (see codes below)	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant Vegetation type (Codes below)	Indicator 2a		Indicator 2b	Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	Justification for Including Site
							Natural eco-systems	Pedominant Managed Land Type (Codes Below)	Managed lands				
Tapajos National Forest Project	Brazil	Para	Tapajos National Forest	1	595,000	A	595,000			1, 2, 3, 5	1	CN-23-222	Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits.
				2	5,000	A		3	400				
ADRA DAP	Mozambique	Zambezia Province	Maganja da Costa District	4	3,496	G		2	3496		1.3		Significant impact that agroforestry and promotion of sustainable agriculture have had on increase in carbon stock within the district
				5	1,168	G		2	1168				
Africare DAP	Mozambique	Manica Province	Barue, Guro, Manica, Sussundenga Districts	5	5,767	G,H		1	5767	1	1.3		Environmental messages reached all farmers cultivating the total area planted with oilseeds within the targeted districts
CARE DAP	Mozambique	Nampula Province	Erati, Malema, Meconta, Mecuburi, Mogovolas, Murrupula, Nampula,	5	79,500	G			14650	4,5	1.3		Included areas are those where farmers received sustainable agriculture training, where burning to clear fields has been reduced, where farmers have reduced erosion, or where intercropping or rotations are used
FHI DAP	Mozambique	Sofala Province	Marromeu, Gorongosa, Nhamatanda Districts	1	5,000	G	1,600	1		4	1.3		Areas with improved management of land estimated to be 32% of total area
				5	18,600	G		1	5952	4			
SCF DAP	Mozambique	Nampula Province	Memba, Nacala-a-Velha Districts	5	1,250	G		1	1250		1.3		Assumes farmers implement one or more techniques on at least 0.25 ha of land
WV DAP	Mozambique	Nampula, Zambezia, Tete, Sofala Provinces	Gile, Gurue, Namacurra, Nicoadala, Morrumbala, Mutarara, Caia, Muecate,	5	94,100	G,H		1,2	5646	1,4,5	1.3		Assumes farmers apply one or more techniques on 6% of their land

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector										
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:		
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest		H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	Agricultural systems: Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest		I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest		J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest		K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	Rainfall data
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest		L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland		M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland		N	Wetlands				

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for "natural areas" (2a) and "managed areas" (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventorying, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to minimize soil damage; - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).
Agroforestry	Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.
Reforestation/ Afforestation	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
Sustainable Agriculture	Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural practices known to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based
Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit "Return" or "Enter".
Step 2	Click on "Edit" in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on "Move or Copy Sheet". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse to click on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on "T2.1 Land Use".
Step 4	Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy .
Step 5	Hit "OK". A new copy of T2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original text when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.3							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW		Enter the number of separate steps for each measure					
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning	N	2		1	1. Production of land use master plans (MADER-ProAgri); 2. Implementing environmental impact assessment studies in livestock (MADER-ProAgri); 3. Revised pesticide regulations (IFDC); 4. Revised	1.3	
Facilitates sustainable forest management	N	1	1	2	1. Forestry and Wildlife Law implemented, regulations revised and discussed countrywide (MADER-ProAgri); 2. Environmental Impact Assessment Study Manual for forestry to be completed in 2001	1.3	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N, S	1		2	1. More stringent law enforcement in state-protected areas: monitoring magnitude/frequency of forest fires, illegal tree cutting, and illegally hunted animals (MADER-ProAgri); 2. Local communities involved in	1.3	
Improves integrated coastal management	N			1	Enforcing preservation and conservation of mangroves and wetlands and their biodiversities (MADER-ProAgri)	1.3	
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure	N			1	Implementing Land Law and its regulations (adopted in 1999) including dissemination of information and an update of land registration and titling as well as improved adjudication procedures (MADER-ProAgri)	1.3	
Other -- MADER budget	N		1		MADER budget line item for environmental concerns (MADER-ProAgri)	1.3	
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total(number of policy steps achieved)		4	2	7			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				13			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.4

Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800		3.3	TN-556-27
Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		\$1,700,000	3.3	CN-23-222
ADRA DAP	ADRA, AusAID, EU	Match funds; AusAID to replicate USAID Maganja da Costa activities in Pebane district; EU to replicate in Homoine; both projects started and ended by 2000; \$3,102,313 is the 3-year budget for both.	\$46,857		1.3	
Africare DAP	Africare	Match funds; GTZ grant in USAID activity target areas	\$119,192	\$85,000	1.3	
CARE DAP	CARE, EU	Match funds; first year of EU funding for sustainable agriculture project in Malema and Ribaue districts	\$138,622	\$860,695	1.3	
FHI DAP	FHI	Match funds	\$158,631		1.3	
SCF DAP	SCF	Match funds	\$85,616		1.3	
WV DAP	WV, UK/DFID, EU	Match funds; DFID for Zambezia Agriculture Development Project; EU for Nampula Food Security Project	\$843,371	\$2,242,000	1.3	
ProAgri	GRM and multiple donors	Overall ProAgri funding (less \$5mn of USAID budget support)	\$33,000,000		1.3	
Total:			\$34,392,289	\$3,187,695		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged

Direct Leveraged Funding

Funding leveraged directly in support of **current** USAID activities and programs, including:

- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;
- funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated);
- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated);
- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated);
- joint implementation investments;
- Development Credit Authority investments.

Indirect Leveraged Funding

Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to **replicate** programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.5a				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strengthened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
NGOs	2	ORAM (ADRA, WV) and CCM (ADRA)	1.3	
Private Institutions	137	SAGREV (Vanduzi Agriculture Company) in the application of post-harvest insecticide to protect multiplied seed for 5 months prior to planting in the subsequent season (Africare); and 136 associations of small-scale farmers (CARE).	1.3	
Research / Educational Institutions	1	MADER research (MADER-ProAgri)	1.3	
Public Institutions	7	MADER (MADER-ProAgri); Sofala provincial agriculture department and district departments in Marromeu, Gorongosa, Nhamatanda (FHI); Maganja de Costa district agriculture department (ADRA); Manica provincial agriculture department (Africare)	1.3	
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	147			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 2.5b					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	3	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning	1	1	1. Training in Sofala, Nampula, Zambezia, Manica provinces in appropriate sustainable agriculture, research, NRM, integrated pest management, and cropping systems for fertility maintenance including reduced use of burning (ADRA, Africare, CARE, FHI, SCF, WV); 2. Training in beekeeping (FHI); 3. Land evaluation for land zoning planning activities as part of the production of a land use master plan (MADER-ProAgri); 4. Ongoing research for better understanding of indigenous knowledge systems that may lead to improved land management (MADER-ProAgri); 5. On-farm and on-station (INIA) research (MADER-ProAgri); 6. Identification of subsectors that need EIA - carrying capacity study finished for livestock in central provinces, and preparations for a land irrigation project in 2001 (MADER-ProAgri)	1.3	
Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	1. Ongoing research in some forest and fuelwood areas to identify species that can be exploited sustainably for fuelwood (MADER-ProAgri); 2. Ongoing research for promotion of use/processing of secondary tree species for local and external markets (MADER-ProAgri); 3. Community-based management of forest resources introduced in defined areas to ensure that local communities are fully involved in managing their resources (MADER-ProAgri); 4. Local extension officers and rural communities trained in environmental aspects (MADER-ProAgri); 5. Monitoring of implementation of forest management plans (MADER-ProAgri); 6. Seminars and workshops (MADER-ProAgri)	1.3	
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas	1	1	1. Training in enforcing laws in state-protected areas - monitoring magnitude/frequency of forest fires, illegal tree cutting, illegally hunted animals (MADER-ProAgri); 2. Some areas have inventoried species diversity and are monitoring whether recommendations from environmental management program are being implemented (MADER-ProAgri); 3. Training in conservation of protected areas (WV, FHI)	1.3	
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					

Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure	1	1	1. Training in improved procedures for registering and titling land holdings and adjudicating disputes (MADER-ProAgri); 2. Awareness campaigns on Land Law, at national level, involving local communities (MADER-ProAgri, WV, ADRA, FHI)	1.3	
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	4	4			

TABLE 3.1	
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Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency		
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	3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)				
Activity	3.1A: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1A: BTU's produced in thermal combustion	3.1A: Fuel type replaced (use codes)	3.1B: MW-h saved	3.1B: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1B: Fuel type saved (use codes)	3.1C:MW-h saved	3.1C: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1C: Fuel type saved (use codes)		
Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J							2.1	CN-120-97
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J				2.1	CN-120-97
Power Sector Retrofits							912,733		T	2.1	CN-120-97

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW		3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)			3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity	3.1D: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1D BTUs produced in thermal combustion	3.1D Old fuel type (use codes)	3.1D New fuel type (use codes)	3.1E: Tonnes of methane	3.1F: Tonnes of nitrous oxide		
Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2	CN-120-97
Municipal Landfill Proj.					450		2	CN-120-97
Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.						575	2	CN-120-97
Totals:	0	0			0	0		

Codes for Fuel Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
		S	Other oil
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/ products	AA	BKB & patent fuela
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
Gaseous Fossil		DD	Blast furnace gas
		EE	Natural gas (dry)
Biomass		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.3

Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas

Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning							
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers							
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes							
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies							
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)							
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measures	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.4				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Activity	Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
Total:	0	0		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.5						
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas						
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.6a

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues

Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strength-ened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.6b					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	3	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 4								
Result 4: Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change								
Indicator: USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change								
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW								
Key Area	Country	Budget	Duration	Type of Program (see codes below)	Description	SO Name	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example:	ii South Africa	\$1,200,000	FY96-FY99	3	Technical assistance to Rand Water Board to address water resources planning for water shortages	Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the HDP	SO6	
iii	Mozambique	\$58,297,286	FY97-FY01	iii.3	ADRA DAP: cashew reforestation and promotion of sustainable agriculture techniques (e.g. controlled burning, soil conservation, intercropping, biological pesticide promotion; also a road rehabilitation/maintenance component	Increased rural household income in focus areas	SO1	
iii, v	Mozambique	\$4,690,157	FY97-FY01	iii.3, v.3	Africare DAP: Technical assistance for oilseed production and processing, including messages about erosion control and soil conservation as well as better nitrogen and soil management through adequate crop rotation and fire management techniques; also a nutrition component	Increased rural household income in focus areas	SO1	
iii	Mozambique	\$9,987,401	FY97-FY01	iii.3	CARE DAP: Improve food security and raise rural incomes through intensified production techniques and diversification into higher-value crops, with messages including soil management and conservation messages	Increased rural household income in focus areas	SO1	
iii, v	Mozambique	\$10,035,476	FY97-FY01	iii.3, v.1, v.3	FHI DAP: Technical assistance for farmers, farmer associations, and government extension services on sustainable agriculture, soil conservation, and apiculture; also health/nutrition component	Increased rural household income in focus areas	SO1	
iii, v	Mozambique	\$6,862,650	FY97-FY01	iii.3, v.1, v.3	SCF DAP: Agriculture extension on techniques to improve productivity of food crops through drought- and disease-resistant varieties and improved soil management techniques; also a road rehabilitation and health/nutrition component	Increased rural household income in focus areas	SO1	
iii, v	Mozambique	\$60,819,933	FY97-FY01	iii.3, v.1, v.3	WV DAP: Agriculture extension on sustainable techniques to improve food crop productivity and diversify into higher-value crops, including soil conservation, intercropping, improved varieties, tree crops; also roads and nutrition/health components	Increased rural household income in focus areas	SO1	

Definitions: Key Areas	
Coastal Zones	Number of programs that are reducing the vulnerability of coastal populations, infrastructure, habitats and living resources to accelerated sea level rise or other environmental changes associated with climate change (e.g., water availability, resource availability, temperature).
Emergency Preparedness	Number of programs that are increasing ability to cope with and minimize the damage from natural disasters (e.g., drought, famine, disease outbreaks) through surveillance, early warning, emergency preparedness, capacity building, etc.
Agriculture and Food Security	Number of programs that are increasing adaptability and resilience of agriculture and food systems to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., crop diversification, water conservation and delivery, flexible market and trade systems).

Biodiversity/Natural Resources	Number of programs that are increasing the adaptability of natural ecosystems and levels of biodiversity to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., establishment of biological corridors, habitat conservation, preservation of ex situ germplasm).
Human Health and Nutrition	Number of programs that are reducing vulnerability to climate change through improved access to and quality of health services, vector control, nutrition and environmental health interventions.

	Key Area Codes	Codes for Type of Programs
Coastal Zones	i	1. Urban/Infrastructure 2. Natural Resource
Emergency Preparedness	ii	1. Early Warning System 2. Humanitarian Response 3. Capacity Building
Agriculture & Food Security	iii	1. Research and Development 2. Policy Reform 3. Extension/ Demonstration
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	iv	1. Preservation of Biodiversity 2. Forest Conservation
Human Health and Nutrition	v	1. Improved Quality of Health Services 2. Vector Control 3. Improved Nutrition

Mozambique Macroeconomic Update

Introduction

This annex provides an update of Mozambique's macroeconomic situation. It should be read in conjunction with the Mission's FY 1998 "Macroeconomic Assessment to Determine the Appropriateness of Using Non-Project Assistance in Mozambique" submitted in August 1998, as well as the FY 1999 and FY 2000 "Macroeconomic Updates" submitted with the R4 for past two years. The Government of Mozambique provided the data presented in this annex. Data were also taken from IMF reports. Data for 2000 are still preliminary and subject to revision. Similarly, figures shown for 2001 are projections only.

The major economic event of 2000 was the January-March floods across the southern third of the country. In addition to the loss of life and disruption of the lives of affected families, the floods contributed to an economic slowdown, a temporary resurgence of inflation in the Mozambican economy, and an accelerated depreciation in the exchange rate. These effects were concentrated in the flood-affected portions of the country, but given the predominance of the affected region in the overall economy, there was a clear downturn in overall macroeconomic performance. The slow mobilization and disbursement of donor resources for the reconstruction effort aggravated the overall impact of the floods on the economy. Provided that donors fulfill their pledges for additional resources to finance the reconstruction effort in 2001, the economy is expected to recover relatively quickly and return to its former high growth path. Thus, Mozambique's macroeconomic performance and policies continue to merit support. This, plus other improvements on debt reduction, revenue generation, and the structure of the public sector budget, provide a suitable environment for the use of Non-Project Assistance (NPA).

Incomes, Production and Prices

Table 1 presents basic information on the level and growth of Mozambique's gross domestic product (GDP). In terms of constant price local currency, GDP has increased almost 25 percent since 1997, or almost 17 percent in per capita terms. While the rate of growth in 2000 was significantly less than that in either 1998 or 1999 due to the floods, GDP growth is expected to rebound to over 10 percent in 2001, then return to a base path of seven to eight percent per annum in subsequent years. However, due to a depreciating exchange rate in 2000 and a further depreciation expected in 2001, GDP in U.S. dollar terms in 2001 is expected to be only marginally higher than in 1998. As a result, in dollar terms, per capita GDP has steadily declined from just under \$232 in 1998 and 1999 to \$219 in 2000 and an expected \$218 in 2001. While the growth in real per capita incomes (*meticals* terms) is impressive, it must be remembered that it occurs against the backdrop of a 69 percent incidence of poverty and a poverty gap (difference

between household income and the poverty line) of almost \$70 in urban areas and almost \$45 in rural areas.

Table 1: Mozambique--Income and Growth				
Item	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross Domestic Product				
USD Millions	\$ 3,918	\$ 4,008	\$ 3,881	\$ 3,946
Meticais Billions (1997 Prices)	45,339	48,662	50,516	55,791
Index of Real Meticaïs (1997= 100)	111.9	120.1	124.7	137.7
Annual Growth Rate	11.9%	7.3%	3.8%	10.4%
Accumulated Growth	11.9%	20.1%	24.7%	37.7%
Per Capita Gross Domestic Product				
USD	\$ 231.6	\$ 231.7	\$ 219.4	\$ 218.1
Meticais (1997 Prices)	2,680,062	2,812,826	2,855,516	3,084,006
Meticais Index (1997= 100)	109.5	114.9	116.7	126.0
Annual Growth Rate	9.5%	5.0%	1.5%	8.0%
Accumulated Growth	9.5%	14.9%	16.7%	26.0%

Table 2 shows basic data on real production by sector since 1997. Over this period, industry, accounting for roughly 16 percent of GDP, has been the most dynamic sector, led by the electricity/water and manufacturing sub-sectors. Much of this expansion has been due to the implementation of the Mozal aluminum smelter project, which began production during the last year and will enter full operation in 2001. From 1997 through 2001, the agriculture and fishing sectors, accounting for roughly 35 percent of GDP, are expected to expand by over 31 percent. Although annual growth in this sector is more modest than in industry, it has been steadily positive in the absence of mega-investments and in spite of fluctuating and negative world commodity prices. Finally, the service sectors, accounting for approximately 49 percent of GDP, are expected to have an accumulated growth of almost 32 percent over the same period.

An examination of the structure of demand (Table 3) helps to highlight another reason for the decline in GDP growth in 2000 compared to 1998 and 1999, namely, the decline in real investment associated with the completion of the Mozal aluminum smelter. In 1998 and 1999, private investment grew in excess of 60 percent per annum. For 2000 and 2001, these growth rates are negative; however, exports are expected to show a major increase in 2001 as Mozal's export of aluminum ingots reaches its expected levels.

Total investment (Table 4), private plus government, increased 107 percent in real terms from 1997 to 1999. This increase was largely but certainly not exclusively due to the expansion of private investment, which increased by 177 percent over this period. Since 1999, total real investment has declined slightly, again due to the decline in private investment. Thus, from 1997 through 2001, total investment is expected to double in real terms. For the same period, public (government) investment expanded continuously by a total of almost 83 percent.

Table 2: Mozambique--Sectoral Production and Growth					
Item		1998	1999	2000	2001
Index of Sectoral Production (1997= 100)					
	Real GDP	111.9	120.1	124.7	137.7
	Agriculture and Fishing	113.7	121.6	125.2	131.4
	Industry	145.3	157.1	165.1	207.8
	Mining	115.1	76.3	73.2	80.5
	Manufacturing	115.9	121.1	129.0	199.3
	Electricity and Water	388.2	620.0	749.5	742.0
	Construction	136.9	141.1	139.2	142.0
	Services	112.0	118.9	124.1	131.9
Annual Sectoral Growth Rates					
	Real GDP	11.9%	7.3%	3.8%	10.4%
	Agriculture and Fishing	13.7%	7.0%	3.0%	4.9%
	Industry	45.3%	8.1%	5.1%	25.9%
	Mining	15.1%	-33.7%	-4.1%	10.0%
	Manufacturing	15.9%	4.5%	6.5%	54.5%
	Electricity and Water	288.2%	59.7%	20.9%	-1.0%
	Construction	36.9%	3.1%	-1.4%	2.0%
	Services	12.0%	6.2%	4.3%	6.3%
Cummulative Sectoral Growth Rates					
	Real GDP	11.9%	20.1%	24.7%	37.7%
	Agriculture and Fishing	13.7%	21.6%	25.2%	31.4%
	Industry	45.3%	57.1%	65.1%	107.8%
	Mining	15.1%	-23.7%	-26.8%	-19.5%
	Manufacturing	15.9%	21.1%	29.0%	99.3%
	Electricity and Water	288.2%	520.0%	649.5%	642.0%
	Construction	36.9%	41.1%	39.2%	42.0%
	Services	12.0%	18.9%	24.1%	31.9%

Table 3: Mozambique--Structure and Growth of Demand						
Item		1996 Share	Annual Real Growth Rates			
			1998	1999	2000	2001
Private Consumption		91.0%	5.7%	6.7%	3.4%	2.4%
Private Investment		10.1%	69.4%	63.5%	-15.6%	-7.2%
Government		20.8%	10.1%	19.1%	11.2%	17.1%
Foreign Balance		-21.8%	-1.8%	-10.4%	2.9%	6.2%
	Exports	10.9%	10.7%	16.4%	14.6%	55.4%
	Imports	32.7%	10.2%	43.3%	-3.2%	2.6%
GDP		100.0%	11.9%	7.3%	3.8%	10.4%

Table 4: Mozambique--Level and Growth of Real Investment					
Item		1998	1999	2000	2001
Value (Billions of 1997 Meticaïs)					
	Total	10,655	15,864	15,003	15,231
	Government	4,468	5,745	6,466	7,309
	Private	6,187	10,119	8,537	7,922
Relative to GDP					
	Total	23.5%	32.6%	29.7%	27.3%
	Government	9.9%	11.8%	12.8%	13.1%
	Private	13.6%	20.8%	16.9%	14.2%
Annual Real Growth Rates					
	Total	41.1%	47.1%	-5.4%	1.5%
	Government	11.7%	28.6%	12.5%	13.0%
	Private	69.4%	63.5%	-15.6%	-7.2%
Cumulative Real Growth					
	Total	41.1%	107.6%	96.3%	99.3%
	Government	11.7%	43.6%	61.6%	82.7%
	Private	69.4%	177.1%	133.8%	116.9%

Given the depth and severity of poverty, as well as the focus on poverty alleviation and welfare improvement in Mozambique, it is important to consider trends in consumption. This issue is examined in Table 5. Total consumption accounts for over 100 percent of GDP, with government consumption equaling approximately 10.1 percent of GDP while private consumption equals roughly 91 percent of GDP. Total aggregate consumption is expected to increase almost 24 percent from 1997 through 2001, or just over 13 percent in per capita terms. Government consumption has risen and is expected to continue to do so at a significantly higher real rate than has total consumption, increasing a total of 58 percent over the period or 45 percent in per capita terms. While increasing by over 19 percent (13 percent in per capita terms), per capita real consumption growth slowed considerably in 2000, increasing by only one percent, and is expected to show no growth in 2001. In order to adequately address the real needs of the population, private per capita consumption growth will need to increase over the next several years.

Data on the evolution of prices and monetary policy are presented in Table 6. All measures of 2000 inflation show a distinct break for 2000 from the low inflation rates achieved in 1998 and 1999. For 2000, inflation was between 11 percent and 12 percent, depending on the measure used, compared to a range of -1.3 percent to 2.4 percent in 1998 and two percent to 6.2 percent in 1999. The floods and associated trade and transportation disruptions contributed to the increase in inflation. Another contributing factor could well be the rapid expansion of the money supply and credit in 1999. For 2001, inflation is expected to decline to six percent or seven percent. Depending on the link between monetary expansion and inflation in Mozambique, this may be optimistic given the continued high monetary growth rates in 2000.

Table 5: Mozambique--Annual Growth of Real Consumption					
Item		1998	1999	2000	2001
<i>Annual</i>					
Aggregate					
Total		6.0%	7.2%	4.1%	4.8%
	Private	5.7%	6.7%	3.4%	2.4%
	Government	8.5%	9.4%	9.9%	21.3%
Per Capita					
Total		3.6%	4.8%	1.8%	2.4%
	Private	3.3%	4.3%	1.1%	0.0%
	Government	6.1%	7.0%	7.6%	18.9%
<i>Cummulative</i>					
Aggregate					
Total		6.0%	13.6%	18.2%	23.9%
	Private	5.7%	12.8%	16.6%	19.4%
	Government	8.5%	18.7%	30.5%	58.2%
Per Capita					
Total		3.6%	8.6%	10.5%	13.1%
	Private	3.3%	7.8%	9.0%	8.9%
	Government	6.1%	13.6%	22.2%	45.3%

Table 6: Mozambique--Indicators of Inflation and Monetary Growth					
Item		1998	1999	2000	2001
GDP Deflator		2.4%	2.0%	11.8%	6.0%
CPI (average)		0.6%	3.1%	12.3%	5.7%
CPI (end of period)		-1.3%	6.2%	11.0%	7.0%
Money Supply (M2)		17.6%	35.1%	34.0%	16.0%
Credit to the Economy		24.2%	29.7%	35.6%	22.1%
Net Credit to the Government		-26.7%	-0.1%	26.2%	37.3%
Proportion of Change in Net Credit to the Government due to Deficit Financing		90.2%	2925.0%	100.0%	100.1%

Another significant change in 2000 and 2001 is the expansion, as opposed to the contraction, of net credit to the Government due to significantly higher domestic financing of the fiscal deficit. This is a break from the practice for most of the 1990s when net credit to the government shrank virtually every year.

Mozambique's financial sector is under stress, with at least two banks requiring recapitalization or closure. The Mission will continue to monitor developments in the financial sector, due to

their importance for significant parts of the USAID program (income growth and the enabling environment for private investment), the continuation of Mozambique's reform program, and the conclusion of HIPC.

Public Finances

The Government of Mozambique's fiscal situation is summarized in Table 7. For 2000, government revenues totaled 12.7 percent of GDP, up from 11.5 percent and 12.2 percent in 1998 and 1999, respectively. Total expenditures equaled 29.3 percent of GDP; of this total, current and capital expenditures each totaled approximately 13.6 percent GDP, and net lending equaled just over two percent of GDP. Thus, the current deficit (current expenditures less revenues) was just under one percent of GDP. The overall deficit, before grants, equaled 16.6 percent of GDP. With total grants of 10.5 percent of GDP, the fiscal deficit after grants was 6.1 percent of GDP.

In 2001, expenditures are expected to increase even further while revenues are expected to decline slightly, and grants are expected to increase, all relative to GDP. As a result, the current deficit is expected to increase to almost three percent of GDP, while the overall deficit before grants is expected to increase to 17.7 percent of GDP. Due to the expected increase in grants, the overall deficit after grants is only expected to rise to 6.2 percent of GDP.

The 2000 and 2001 deficits are significantly higher than in 1998 and 1999. In addition, despite similar levels of external financing as in the past, these higher deficits will require that the government borrow domestically, 2.5 percent of GDP in 2000 and 2.2 percent of GDP in 2001. As mentioned above, this is a significant break from the tendency of the recent past to retire government debt to the banking system.

The explanation for the increased deficits lies with increased levels of expenditures. Explanations for these increases, however, are less clear. Factors contributing to these higher expenditures are, *inter alia*, the projected need to recapitalize two commercial banks (roughly 2.9 percent of GDP over 2000 and 2001), expand wage increases, increase personnel in the police and social services, and finance flood reconstruction efforts.

Expenditures for defense and security have increased from 2.1 percent of GDP in 1998 to 2.5 percent of GDP in 2000, and an expected 2.7 percent of GDP in 2001. The sources of these increases are expanded personnel for the police services and wage adjustments across the services. The education sector has experienced large increases in funds, doubling relative to GDP from 1998 to 2001. In real terms, education expenditures have increased over 146 percent during this period. Similarly, although less dramatically, expenditures for health increased from 2.8 percent of GDP in 1998 to 3.6 percent in 2000, but are expected to decline to three percent of GDP in 2001. Nevertheless, this represents a 32 percent real increase over the 1998 to 2001 period.

Table 7: Mozambique--Public Finances				
Item	1998	1999	2000	2001
<i>Relative to GDP</i>				
Total Revenue	11.5%	12.2%	12.7%	12.3%
Total Grants	8.2%	11.9%	10.5%	11.4%
Total Expenditures	22.1%	25.6%	29.3%	30.0%
of which:				
Education	3.2%	3.4%	4.5%	6.4%
Health	2.8%	2.9%	3.6%	3.0%
Defense & Security	2.1%	2.5%	2.5%	2.7%
Deficit Before Grants	10.6%	13.4%	16.6%	17.7%
Deficit After Grants	2.4%	1.6%	6.1%	6.2%
External Financing	4.7%	1.8%	3.6%	4.0%
Domestic Financing	-2.3%	-0.2%	2.5%	2.2%
<i>Real Value (Billions of 1997 Meticaís)</i>				
Total Revenue	5,199.2	5,942.7	6,397.9	6,851.7
Total Grants	3,728.5	5,778.0	5,302.6	6,386.4
Total Expenditures	10,006.8	12,479.9	14,798.8	16,724.1
of which:				
Education	1,450.8	1,654.5	2,273.2	3,570.6
Health	1,269.5	1,411.2	1,818.6	1,673.7
Defense & Security	952.1	1,216.6	1,262.9	1,506.4
Deficit Before Grants	4,807.6	6,537.2	8,400.9	9,872.4
Deficit After Grants	1,079.1	759.2	3,098.3	3,486.0
External Financing	2,121.1	871.2	1,840.3	2,236.2
Domestic Financing	(1,042.0)	(112.0)	1,258.0	1,249.8
<i>Real Growth Rates</i>				
Total Revenue	13.9%	14.3%	7.7%	7.1%
Total Grants	-17.8%	55.0%	-8.2%	20.4%
Total Expenditure	5.5%	23.7%	14.4%	17.5%
Current	19.5%	17.8%	13.3%	23.5%
Capital	-6.7%	28.6%	17.2%	13.9%

Balance of Payments

Mozambique's external accounts are presented in Table 8. The trade deficit in 2000 was almost \$850 million. Unlike 1999 when large investment projects (e.g. Mozal) accounted for almost half the trade deficit, in 2000 large projects generated less than ten percent of the trade deficit. For 2001, the large investment projects are expected to generate a trade surplus, offsetting

approximately one-third of the deficit in other trade. This change largely results from expected aluminum exports from the Mozal smelter project. Traditional exports in 2000 were slightly lower (\$16 million) than in 1999 due the floods, but are expected to recover in 2001. Imports in each of 1999, 2000 and 2001 were or are expected to be close to \$1.2 billion. For 1999, this was largely due to the importation of equipment and inputs for the construction of large projects. In 2000 and 2001, large project imports decline, but imports related to the floods and flood reconstruction keep total import levels high.

The Services Balance shows a consistent deficit ranging from \$176 million in 1998 to \$370 million expected in 2001. Service receipts remain relatively constant at approximately \$350 million, while expenditures for services increase from \$509 million in 1998 to roughly \$630 million in 1999 and 2000, and \$723 million in 2001. Interest payments due increased from 1998 through 2000, largely due to increased interest on private loans, but are expected to decline slightly in 2001. Except for 2000, when interest payments equaled almost 37 percent of service expenditures, interest payments accounted for roughly 31 percent of service payments.

Official transfers (Grants) increased in 1999 (\$434 million) compared to 1998 (\$313 million), due in large part to the World Bank's provision of \$150 million in grant funding as part of the initial HIPC program. This high level of grants, however, continued in 2000 totaling \$429 million. Of this total, \$60 million was for flood reconstruction activities. For 2001, the total level of official transfers is expected to increase to roughly \$459 million. The composition of these funds, however, is expected to shift heavily towards flood reconstruction (\$178 million, or almost 39 percent of total grants). Non-reconstruction grants are projected to fall to ten percent less than their levels in 1998, reflecting declining assistance levels in regular development programs.

Combining the above balances together results in the current account balance, which shows an inverted-U pattern for the deficit. In 1998 the current account deficit was \$436 million, then rose 77 percent to \$770 million in 1999. For 2000, the current account deficit decreased ten percent to \$690 million and is expected to decline to just over \$400 million in 2001.

From 1998 through 2000, Mozambique's capital account has been in surplus. For 1998 and 1999, direct investment associated with the Mozal aluminum smelter totaled over \$600 million. In 2000 and 2001, direct investment declined to roughly \$60 million, about one-sixth of its previous level. Further, in 2000 and 2001, capital inflows totaling \$108 million are expected to help recapitalize two commercial banks. While net foreign borrowing has been declining since 1999, 2001 represents the first year when it is expected to be negative (amortization payments exceeding disbursements). As a result, the capital account balance for 2001 is expected to be marginally negative.

The overall balance in 1998 and 1999 ranged from \$200 million to \$250 million, but increased to roughly \$480 million in 2000 and \$490 million in 2001. Financing for these overall deficits has come primarily from debt relief, both traditional (Naples terms) and through the HIPC program.

Gross foreign exchange reserves increased to almost \$700 million in 2000 (4.7 months of imports), but are expected to decline to \$635 million (four months of imports) in 2001.

Table 8: Mozambique--Balance of Payments				
<i>Millions of US Dollars</i>				
Item	1998	1999	2000	2001
Trade Balance	(572.7)	(928.9)	(848.4)	(492.1)
Large Projects	(52.8)	(451.7)	(82.7)	284.4
Other	(519.9)	(477.2)	(765.7)	(776.5)
Exports	244.6	270.9	312.6	684.6
Large Projects	34.5	62.9	121.0	457.6
Other	210.1	208.0	191.6	227.0
Imports	817.3	1,199.8	1,161.0	1,176.7
Large Projects	87.3	514.6	203.7	173.2
Other	730.0	685.2	957.3	1,003.5
Services Balance	(176.3)	(275.0)	(270.6)	(369.7)
Receipts	332.5	353.4	362.5	353.6
Expenditures	508.8	628.4	633.1	723.3
Interest	163.2	197.7	231.4	222.8
Other	345.6	430.7	401.7	500.5
Grants	313.2	434.1	429.3	458.6
Regular	313.2	284.1	369.4	280.7
HIPC Related	-	150.0	-	-
Flood Reconstruction	-	-	59.9	177.9
Current Account Balance	(435.8)	(769.8)	(689.7)	(403.2)
Net Foreign Borrowing	50.0	231.7	185.4	(144.6)
Disbursements	299.5	472.0	548.3	218.2
Amortization	249.5	240.3	362.9	362.8
Direct Investment	212.7	381.7	57.4	60.0
Bank Restructuring	-	-	27.0	76.0
Capital Account Balance	262.7	613.4	269.8	(8.6)
Short-Term/E&O	(31.4)	(86.0)	(58.0)	(76.0)
Overall Balance	(204.5)	(242.4)	(477.9)	(487.8)
Financing	204.5	242.4	477.9	487.8
Bank of Mozambique (= increase)	(77.2)	(50.7)	-	60.0
Net Change in Arrears (+ = increase)	20.4	(761.5)	-	-
Debt Relief	261.3	1,054.6	477.9	427.8
Traditional	261.3	1,003.3	320.8	309.9
HIPC I	-	51.3	103.6	98.9
HIPC II	-	-	17.2	19.0
Paris Club Deferral (Flood)	-	-	36.3	-

Developments regarding Mozambique's exchange rate are summarized in Table 9 for the period 1998 through 2000. As shown by these data, the relative stability of the exchange rate ended in late 2000. Due to accumulated pressures, political jitters and the impact of the floods, the *metical* devalued by 16 percent to 22 percent in nominal terms, and 12 percent to 19 percent in real terms during 2000. While the relative importance of any one variable is open to discussion, the Mission is preparing a separate analysis of this situation and will monitor it closely.

Table 9: Mozambique--Exchange Rate Developments			
Item	1998	1999	2000
Nominal Exchange Rate (Mt/USD)			
Period Average	11,850	12,680	15,199
End of Period	12,366	13,300	17,130
Nominal Exchange Rate Index (USD/Mt) (1997= 100)			
Period Average	97.43	91.06	75.97
End of Period	93.34	86.79	67.38
Real Exchange Rate Index (USD/Mt) (1997= 100)			
Period Average	94.36	86.82	76.05
End of Period	89.83	83.05	67.43
Rates of Depreciation			
<i>Period Average</i>			
Nominal	2.6%	6.5%	16.6%
Real	5.6%	8.0%	12.4%
<i>End of Period</i>			
Nominal	6.7%	7.0%	22.4%
Real	10.2%	7.5%	18.8%

Donor Dependency

Through positive real growth and improved revenue collection, Mozambique continues to generate increased resources for both fiscal and foreign exchange purposes. As seen in Table 10, fiscal revenues (in real terms) increased by almost eight percent in 2000 and are expected to increase a further seven percent in 2001. This follows increases of roughly 14 percent in each of 1998 and 1999. The reduced rate of growth of revenues is due to the absence of a major reform move in 2000 and 2001, as opposed to 1998 when a major reform of customs collections was initiated and 1999 when the value-added tax was introduced. The next tax reform effort will aim at both corporate and personal income taxes.

In terms of foreign exchange inflows, export revenues increased steadily from 1998 through 2000 and are expected to take a major jump in 2001 as Mozal comes into full production, then resume growing at rates similar to before. Direct investment, as is usually the case, has been quite variable.

Table 10: Mozambique--Donor Dependency Indicators

Item	1998	1999	2000	2001
<i>Fiscal Dependency</i>				
Real Revenue Growth	13.9%	14.3%	7.7%	7.1%
Grants Relative to Revenues and Grants	41.8%	49.3%	45.3%	48.2%
Grants Relative to:				
Total Expenditures	37.3%	46.3%	35.8%	38.2%
Capital Expenditures	83.5%	100.6%	78.8%	83.3%
Grants and External Financing Relative to:				
Total Expenditures	58.5%	53.3%	48.3%	51.6%
Capital Expenditures	130.9%	115.7%	106.1%	112.4%
<i>Foreign Exchange Dependency</i>				
Donor Provided Resources	894.4	1,199.2	1,455.5	1,104.6
Grants	313.2	434.1	429.3	458.6
Loan Disbursements	299.5	472.0	548.3	218.2
Debt Relief & Change in	281.7	293.1	477.9	427.8
Own Resources	789.8	1,006.0	759.5	1,174.2
Exports	577.1	624.3	675.1	1,038.2
Goods	244.6	270.9	312.6	684.6
Services	332.5	353.4	362.5	353.6
Direct Investment	212.7	381.7	84.4	136.0
Donor Provided/Total Resources:				
All Donor	53.1%	54.4%	65.7%	48.5%
Excluding Debt Related	36.4%	41.1%	44.1%	29.7%
Donor Provided/Own Resources:				
All Donor	113.2%	119.2%	191.6%	94.1%
Excluding Debt Related	77.6%	90.1%	128.7%	57.6%

Despite these highly positive trends, Mozambique continues to depend on the positive impact of donor resources to achieve stabilization and structural adjustment while attaining high growth and sustaining crucial public expenditures. For example, grants continue to account for between 45 percent and 50 percent of total fiscal resources (grants plus revenues). Similarly, in 2000 grants equaled 35.8 percent of total expenditures and 79 percent of capital expenditures. For 2001, these percentages are expected to increase to 38 percent and 83 percent, respectively. All

non-domestic fiscal financing (grants plus external financing) was equivalent to 48 percent of total expenditures and 106 percent of capital expenditures in 2000, a decrease relative to 1998 and 1999. For 2001, these proportions are expected to increase to 52 percent and 112 percent, respectively.

For 2000, total donor resources increased both as a percent of total foreign exchange resources, rising from 54.4 percent in 1999 to 65.7 percent in 2000, and relative to domestically generated foreign exchange resources, rising from 119 percent in 1999 to 191 percent in 2000. For 2001, these percentages are expected to decline to 48.5 percent of total foreign exchange resources and 94 percent of domestically generated foreign exchange resources. This projected decline is due to reduced donor flows and a significant increase in export revenues.

HIPC: Is it the Saving Grace?

Background

In 1998 the International Monetary Fund and World Bank approved Mozambique's Decision Point under the original Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC I) Initiative. In 1999, Mozambique successfully reached its HIPC I completion point. In 2000, the Decision Point for the Enhanced HIPC (HIPC II) Initiative was approved. Expectations are that the HIPC II Completion Point will be reached in 2001. HIPC I reduced the net present value of Mozambique's debt stock from approximately \$2.7 billion to approximately \$1.0 billion. HIPC II is expected to reduce this figure to \$750 million.

The HIPC process has generated enormous volumes of discussion, both positive and negative. It arose from the recognition that the level of external debt in many African countries was unsustainable and that the servicing of that debt with scarce foreign exchange represented a drag on the countries' economic development and efforts to reduce poverty. As a result, the HIPC process was begun to lower the level of debt stocks and payments to sustainable levels. The definition of "sustainable" was based upon the balance of payments and the need for foreign exchange; specifically, "sustainability" was based upon the debt service ratio, i.e., the ratio of debt service to exports. This section looks at the implications of HIPC for Mozambique.

Analytical Framework

From the point of view of the balance of payments, debt service related items are found in each of the three major parts of the statements: under current account service expenditures (interest payments), under the net foreign borrowing of the capital account (amortization payments), and under financing as both changes in arrears and rescheduling. Scheduled debt service is composed of the amount of interest and amortization payments due in any given period. Rescheduling will reduce this by essentially refinancing all or part of the scheduled debt service, thus increasing the level of debt by the amount of the interest rescheduled. In cases where arrears have been accumulated, they too can be rescheduled. If resources are not sufficient to allow the country to make all the payments due after rescheduling, arrears increase by the amount not paid.

Within this context, HIPC—by reducing the stock of debt outstanding—reduces the level of scheduled debt service.

While the major focus of most debt analyses is on the balance of payments, there is a corresponding structure for the government's fiscal accounts. The payment of public or publicly guaranteed external debt requires the government to budget local currency expenditures for the purchase of the foreign exchange used to make debt payments. Thus, there is a similar structure of fiscal financial entries as for the balance of payments. Interest payments are reflected under current expenditures, while amortization payments are reflected in external financing. Thus, the direct effect of HIPC is to (a) reduce current budget expenditures by reducing the amount of interest to be paid; (b) increase the level of net external financing by reducing the level of amortization deducted from gross disbursements. The combined effect of these two changes is to reduce the level of net domestic financing required for any non-debt related budget deficit.

The structure of the HIPC Initiative, however, includes the requirement that the HIPC savings be used to finance an expansion of expenditures for poverty alleviating programs. Under this requirement then, the total level of fiscal expenditures increases by the amount of the amortization eliminated by HIPC, with the result that there is no reduction in the level of net domestic financing.

The Mozambican Situation

Table 11 presents key HIPC-related information for Mozambique. As seen from the first portion of this table, Mozambique did not pay major amounts of debt service, despite the high levels of scheduled payments, due to the scarcity of foreign exchange. Payments have consistently been reduced either by negotiating rescheduling agreements or accumulating arrears until such time as the arrears could be rescheduled. If the special Paris Club payment deferral for 2000 is ignored, the actual amounts paid have been relatively constant since 1997. In fact, with the commencement of HIPC and the concomitant obligation to service the past HIPC debt, the amounts actually paid by Mozambique have increased slightly.

Thus, viewed from a foreign exchange perspective, HIPC does not appear to generate any real savings; however, it eliminates the need to negotiate annual rescheduling agreements, a time consuming process with real costs given Mozambique's limited levels of skilled technical personnel.

The fact that HIPC does not appear to have resulted in any real foreign exchange savings, and similarly no budgetary savings -- combined with the fact that the local currency equivalent of the HIPC "relief" or "savings" *must* be spent for poverty alleviation programs -- means that the level of budgetary expenditures is forced to increase by the equivalent of the HIPC relief. As the last portion of Table 11 shows, these budgetary impacts of HIPC account for roughly half of the budget deficit and would more than explain the actual and expected increase in net domestic borrowing for financing the deficit in 2000 and 2001.

While HIPC has (1) regularized Mozambique's foreign debt situation, establishing debt service payments that are within its capabilities to pay, and (2) eliminated the time required for the

annual negotiation of rescheduling agreements, it appears to have also contributed to a worsening of the government's fiscal situation by requiring that the HIPC "savings" be spent. This, however, supports a reformulation of GRM expenditure priorities toward education, infrastructure, and health, that was underway pre-HIPC as part of GRM policy. But it also means that foreign assistance levels must remain high (albeit gradually declining) for the next five to ten years to allow domestic revenue increases to pick up an increasing portion of priority public investments.

Table 11: Mozambique--Does HIPC Matter?					
Item	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Debt Service (USD Millions):					
Scheduled w/ changes in Arrears	410.3	475.5	1,199.5	594.3	585.6
Actually Paid	133.9	131.0	144.9	116.4	157.8
<i>excluding Paris Club Deferal for Floods</i>	<i>133.9</i>	<i>131.0</i>	<i>144.9</i>	<i>152.7</i>	<i>157.8</i>
Debt Service Ratios:					
Scheduled w/ changes in Arrears	71.7%	82.4%	192.1%	88.0%	56.4%
Actually Paid (including HIPC)	23.4%	22.7%	23.2%	17.2%	15.2%
<i>excluding Paris Club Deferal for Floods</i>	<i>23.4%</i>	<i>22.7%</i>	<i>23.2%</i>	<i>22.6%</i>	<i>15.2%</i>
HIPC Relief (USD Millions)					
Original	-	-	51.3	120.8	117.9
Enhanced	-	-	-	17.2	19.0
HIPC Budget (Mts Billions)					
	-	-	650	1,836	2,063
Deficit (including grants) (Mts Billions)					
		1,105	793	3,618	4,315
Net Domestic Borrowing (Mts Billions)					
	(1,298)	(1,067)	(117)	1,469	1,547
HIPC/Deficit					
	n/a	n/a	82.0%	50.7%	47.8%
HIPC/NDB					
	n/a	n/a	n/a	125.0%	133.4%

Mozambique Democracy Update

Overview

Democratic consolidation in Mozambique faced challenges throughout 2000. The political opposition (Renamo-UE) contested the results of the December 1999 general election, claiming fraud in the vote counting process. As a result, the post-election Parliament suffered from political paralysis for months, although legislative activity restarted in earnest towards the end of the 2000 calendar year. Verbal confrontation between Frelimo, the Renamo-UE coalition, and the Government reached very high levels. When Renamo-UE called for nationwide protest actions in late 2000, it provoked scattered violent incidents in several cities throughout the country. There was no single pattern of fault (i.e., which side provoked violence where), but there was a general perception that police misconduct and malfeasance caused more than a hundred deaths among civilians, most a result of post-arrest incarceration in inadequate facilities in Montepuez. These deaths, plus the gangster-style assassination of Mozambique's foremost investigative journalist in the same month, caused a wave of vocal indignation in civil society organizations and individual citizens. These developments prompted the country's political leaders to initiate a process of political compromise between themselves and to step up the investigative efforts to solve the Cardoso assassination. Still the political climate remains tense, albeit more calm than in December 2000.

Key Democratic Events in FY 2000

The dominant political event in FY 2000 was the December 1999 presidential and legislative elections. Two presidential candidates (Joaquim Chissano, current Head of State and leader of the ruling party, Frelimo; and Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the main opposition party, Renamo) and 12 parties and coalitions participated. The actual voting process proceeded smoothly with high voter turnout and generally "free and fair" assessments by domestic and international observers. On Dec. 22, after delays, the National Elections Commission (CNE) announced that President Chissano and Frelimo had won the elections with 52.3 percent and 48.5 percent, respectively, while Mr. Dhlakama obtained 47.7 percent and the Renamo-UE coalition 38.8 percent of the seats in Parliament. No other party or coalition managed to pass the five-percent threshold to win seats in Parliament.

Renamo rejected the results and filed a complaint of fraud with the Supreme Court, which on 4 January dismissed Renamo's complaint and validated the official results. This marked the beginning of a protracted war of words and accusations. Renamo demanded a vote recount, the appointment of Renamo governors in the six (of Mozambique's 10) provinces where it obtained a majority, or early elections; Frelimo rejected all demands. An attempt by the Government and Renamo to resolve the dispute through negotiations in early 2000 failed. Renamo boycotted the first session of the new Parliament and, without much success, tried to bolster popular support for its demands.

Following Mr. Dhlakama's visit to the U.S. in August, Renamo decided to re-engage in the democratic process, and at the same time began preparations for countrywide protest marches to press its demands. When, after repeated threats, the protests took place in November, they were met in several places with a strong police response which led to violence in some instances. There were also reports of party-level violence initiated in some areas by Frelimo supporters and in others by Renamo protesters. The worst violence occurred in Montepuez in the northern province of Cabo Delgado, where more than 40 people died in the streets and more than 80 others, detained in the wake of the demonstration, died of asphyxiation in a police cell. These shocking events and the general worsening of the war of words led President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama to meet twice (in December 2000 and January 2001) to try to defuse the situation. The Government and Renamo have subsequently created joint working groups to address a number of contentious issues, but these only began meeting in February 2001. Civil society leaders expect little progress from these dialogues, and the independent legal community and media have raised valid constitutional issues with the possible outcome of a "political deal" bypassing debate and action in democratically empowered institutions.

Another important political development was Renamo's decision in August 2000 to expel Raul Domingos, one of its most prominent leaders, the minority leader in Parliament, and the party's chief negotiator for the 1992 Rome Peace Agreement, accusing him of acting in bad faith during the failed post-electoral negotiations between the Government and Renamo in early 2000. Three months later, Domingos (who remains a Member of Parliament although no longer affiliated with any party) announced the creation, with other former members of opposition parties, prominent academics, and journalists, of an independent think-tank that is widely believed by observers to be a launching pad for Domingos's future political career.

A third event with critical political ramifications was the brutal murder in late November 2000 of Carlos Cardoso, Mozambique's leading investigative journalist and newspaper owner. Cardoso was renowned for his investigations of economic and political issues and for his allegations of corruption and judicial and institutional inefficiency. An investigation has been under way to determine the identity of the assassins and the motive for the crime, but its slowness and secrecy led to accusations that the authorities were failing to pursue the case expeditiously. This led to speculations about why. Three arrests were made at the end of February 2001, followed by more in March, and the story continues to unfold daily.

The fourth significant development in 2000 was a result of the political tug-of-war between Frelimo and Renamo and accelerated by the Montepuez events and the assassination of Cardoso. Several civil society organizations and many concerned citizens grew increasingly worried with what they saw as verbal, political, institutional, and physical violence and violation of citizens' rights. These concerns led to the creation of a broad umbrella group of CSOs and individual citizens, the Movement for Peace and Citizenship. The Movement aims at promoting political and legislative reforms in areas of great importance for the democratic process, such as constitutional issues, electoral legislation, and the functioning of the judicial system. It also aims at broadening citizen participation in decision making and increasing the accountability of elected officials. This appears to be a remarkable grass-roots initiative that seeks to move forward with "the people's business" in the face of continuing bickering and paralysis in key

political institutions and public agencies. USAID is closely monitoring these developments and expects to support a number of public debate initiatives on key reform issues to be undertaken by the Movement and/or its constituent members.

Civil Society

Mozambique's historically weak civil society continues to grow bigger and stronger, with increasing involvement in key issues such as legislative and judicial reform, human rights, HIV/AIDS, environment, and policy reform. This growth is led by a relatively small, but growing, universe of courageous and influential citizens. Civil society organizations argue that broader citizen participation in social issues and legislative debate is constrained by the behavior of the political parties which still tend to ignore the voices of CSOs, especially in formulating their political priorities. A high level of civic apathy is also attributed to lack of awareness on the part of citizens of their political and civil rights. Only 40% of the adult population are literate, and about 60% live in extremely dispersed or isolated rural areas, making information access and united action difficult. The creation of the broad civil society umbrella group Movement for Peace and Citizenship, mentioned above, addresses some of these deficits by the Movement's ability to command a greater civil society voice and its concern for educating citizens about their rights.

Mozambique continued to enjoy a healthy and free media environment with many independent news and opinion publications. There were some signs of tighter controls on state-owned media and of some intimidation of outspoken journalists in the aftermath of the Cardoso assassination. Nonetheless, in this period there was a noticeable increase in the reporting and analysis of corruption cases, abuses by public officials and the police, activities by organized crime groups, and major policy debates.

Political Parties and Movements

In a basic sense Mozambique has taken multi-party democracy to heart: there are at least 23 registered political parties and seven municipal-level political movements. But Mozambique is still fundamentally a two-party democracy with Frelimo in majority in the legislature and in charge of the Executive. Frelimo's parliamentary majority falls short of the 2/3 required to pass democracy- or governance-altering legislation on its own. Renamo remains the main opposition party, but its political acumen and institutional maturity fall far short of the long-established Frelimo "machine." That said, since 1998 the internal workings of that machine have not been what they once were. Both Renamo and Frelimo have recently shown substantial progress in improving their internal structure and organization and in their ability to develop political platforms, although they are starting from very different bases. USAID has contributed significantly to this process through the Political Party Development Program, which benefits primarily these two largest parties.

With his strong showing in the presidential election (48% in 1999 compared to 34% in 1994) and with the expulsion of Raul Domingos from Renamo, Mr. Dhlakama strengthened his dominance

not only over the party but also over its bench in Parliament. Conversely, President Chissano's narrow win (52%) over Dhlakama and Frelimo's stronger parliamentary position (48.5% in 1999 compared to 44% in 1994) may have weakened Chissano's position inside Frelimo in favor of the parliamentary leader, Armando Guebuza, the second man in the party and one of the possible successors to Chissano if he were to step down.

The interesting new feature on the political scene this year is the emergence of non-party political actors. One new civil society organization led by the ex-Renamo political leader, Raul Domingos, is a case in point. The emergence of the umbrella coalition, the Movement for Peace and Citizenship, is another. This coalition counts on the leadership of several political luminaries who formerly occupied key positions within the Government and are still influential within the party. None of these very public figures have reduced their political and social visibility, leading to much speculation on the emergence of a new political force within the country. It is much too early to determine the outcome of these new actors, but they are clearly political in nature. How they might affect the future of the current opposition coalition or the modernization efforts within Frelimo will be a subject of interest over the months and years ahead.

Parliament

The 250-member Parliament is divided into two party benches, the Frelimo bench and the Renamo-Electoral Union bench, a coalition between Renamo and ten other parties. Frelimo has 131 seats and the coalition 119. In the 1999 legislative session before the elections, the striking leadership of Parliament in drafting and modifying most legislation continued. In contrast, the first session of the new legislature (February-April 2000) was characterized by the legislative boycott on the part of Renamo-UE and little legislative or other substantive business was conducted. Eventually Renamo changed strategy when it realized that the boycott was not leading anywhere and that it would be much more effective if it presented its own legislative initiatives and responses to legislation presented by the Executive. Renamo-UE re-engaged in the legislative process in the October-December 2000 session with a number of legislative proposals. Despite these "growth pains," Mozambique's multi-party Parliament will increasingly become the important oversight and representative body that it should be, as well as a vital arena for public debate on national policy and legislation.

Much of the progress shown by the Parliament in its bill drafting and analysis capacity and in its oversight and representative role reflects the impact of a six-year Legislative Strengthening Program funded by USAID. This Program emphasizes capacity building in preparing and analyzing legislation, training in oversight processes, and the importance of public hearings to the legislative process.

The Judicial Sector

The court system in Mozambique is comprised of a Supreme Court, provincial- and district-level courts, and an Administrative Court. The President names the Chief Justice and the Judge-

President of the Administrative Court with the concurrence of the Parliament, and appoints the Attorney General. A Constitutional Court, although required by the Constitution, has never been created, and the Supreme Court acts as the interpreter of constitutionality.

Inefficiency, generalized petty corruption, and a large case backlog in almost every court characterize the court system. The same problems affect the Attorney General's Office at all levels. The judicial hierarchy has recognized petty corruption as a major problem that needs to be dealt with in a severe manner if trust in the judicial system is to be restored. In mid-2000, after sharp criticism in the media and a strong verbal attack on the floor of the Parliament by a leading ruling party MP, the Attorney General and six deputies were sacked for inefficiency and a respected Supreme Court Justice was appointed as the fourth Attorney General in six years. The new AG appears committed to strong reforms, both within his own office and in the judicial system as a whole, in order to fight organized crime and corruption more effectively.

At the same time, a legal sector reform process is underway, led by a multilateral task force and supported by a number of donors. USAID has assisted the Maputo City Court to set up a case-tracking system that has been so successful that other donors want to replicate this approach in other provinces. USAID also provides assistance to the Attorney General's Office for the establishment of an anti-corruption investigative unit, as well as support to the Administrative Court in its effort to improve the oversight of public accounts.

Challenges Ahead

Over the next year, several issues related to the country's democratic development are likely to come to the fore. Among the most important longer-term issues are the following:

Judicial Reform. Comprehensive judicial reform, affecting all of the various institutions charged with legislating, formulating policy, and administering justice (police, courts, prosecutors, and prisons), is an urgent need in Mozambique. This fact is not disputed by anyone, including government, political parties, Parliament, civil society, the Ministry of Justice, or the Attorney General. The courts don't function. The police are suspected of widespread petty corruption, sporadic violence, and a generally poor human rights record. The Ministry of Justice seems not able to inform policy or effect serious reform and is hampered from doing so in many areas that fall outside of its jurisdiction or mandate. Civil courts for the execution of contract law are virtually dysfunctional, seriously hampering the willingness of the private sector (business, financial institutions, etc.) to take risks without personal knowledge of their partners. In sum, the rule of law is not well established in Mozambique, in spite of notable leadership from many prominent and well-respected lawyers. The events of 2000 brought many of these issues once again to the fore, and there is a widespread push largely from the private legal sector led by some outstanding jurists to enter into comprehensive sector reform. It is our general expectation that over CY 2001, the GRM and civil society will actively engage in the development and rationalization of a blueprint for this comprehensive reform and present it via a series of public dialogues near the end of the year. By the end of 2001, we expect to see a final blueprint and action plan for reform, reflecting modifications from the public dialogue, approved by the Council of Ministers.

Corruption. A new and well-respected Attorney General has taken up the fight against corruption. Over the course of this year, we expect to see his strong anti-corruption words, presented in Parliament as part of his annual address, converted into actions both within government (the establishment of a special unit) and within civil society.

Constitutional Reform. In 1998, the Parliament took up a comprehensive constitutional reform agenda. Unfortunately, political events eventually stole the scene and the reform of the Constitution was postponed. There is widespread agreement among political, civil, and social leadership of the country that Constitutional reform is overdue. As a result, we fully expect a new effort at Constitutional reform to be initiated both in the Parliament and in civil society. There appears to be agreement amongst the Frelimo-Renamo working groups that this is an important issue, as many of Renamo's demands would require Constitutional amendment. Over the course of this year, we expect to see the Parliament take up this issue and we expect that civil society, non-political leaders will also initiate a campaign in favor of Constitutional reform through national dialogue.

Political Shifts. As political parties, civil society, and the Renamo-UE coalition begin to move themselves into position for future elections, we expect to see some of the visible as well as less visible splits within these parties become more open. The role of Raul Domingos is something all will be watching. The outcry of Renamo's UE coalition partners against Mr. Dhlakama's rupture of the political dialogue with the Government could translate into some fissures within that coalition. The positioning for power within Frelimo between the old timers, the hard liners, and the rumored "new force" will also be the subject of political observation. The outcomes will largely shape the nature of this fragile democracy over the next decade.

Conclusion

Despite the many challenges registered during the year, the Mozambican democratic process continued to show remarkable resilience and an ability to find its own indigenous responses to the challenges without sliding into conflict or authoritarianism. Political dialogue continues to be viewed by political actors and civil society as the most effective instrument for resolving potential conflict. There is an increasing plurality of political actors and voices, and the democratic process is becoming more inclusive. The public differences between the government and the opposition, and the criticism of civil society about politicians both demonstrate a healthy democratic competition that has produced significant advances in the areas of human rights, freedom of expression, openness and transparency, and a more accountable government.

Mozambique HIV/AIDS Update

Seven countries in southern Africa, including Mozambique, have HIV prevalence rates over ten percent. The effects of this epidemic seriously compromise recent gains in economic and social development in these countries, and also threaten political stability in the region. As these effects become increasingly apparent, African governments, international donors, and other concerned parties have focused additional attention and resources on the problem of HIV/AIDS in Africa. In early 2000, the U.S. government launched the Leadership in Fighting an Epidemic (LIFE) Initiative, which targeted India and 14 countries in Africa for intensified HIV/AIDS prevention efforts. USAID received a portion of these funds, as did the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Department of Defense.

USAID Mozambique has long been engaged in HIV/AIDS prevention activities through reproductive health activities, including condom social marketing, STI prevention and treatment in the three southern provinces, collaboration with CDC and other agencies in surveillance, and the start-up of two voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) centers. These activities have been targeted primarily at high-risk groups and, indeed, have led to overall decreases in risky behavior in these groups. However, unprotected sex remains the norm, both among traditionally “high-risk” groups and among the general population, and the HIV epidemic has spread into groups not previously considered high-risk. It is increasingly clear that it is not sufficient to improve health services and condom supply without making an intensive and simultaneous effort to decrease risky sexual behavior through outreach to all sectors of Mozambican society.

In response, and with LIFE Initiative funds, USAID Mozambique has developed an expanded HIV/AIDS prevention and care program to be implemented in communities along the Maputo Corridor, the country’s most densely populated area and the focus of intense economic activity. The goal of the Maputo Corridor AIDS Prevention (MCAP) Project is to increase knowledge, skills and motivation for HIV/AIDS risk reduction among persons residing in or transiting through the Maputo Corridor. Activities include:

Support to the National AIDS Council to ensure that it has the technical and financial resources to manage its role of leading and coordinating the fight against AIDS in Mozambique; and Support to the Foundation for the Development of the Community (FDC) to implement a broad range of HIV/AIDS prevention and care activities in the Corridor, including: (1) an advocacy, public education and media campaign; (2) workplace activities; (3) community-based activities; (4) target group activities; and (5) operations research.

These activities will directly contribute to achievement of the Mission’s sub-goal of “improved maternal and child health.” A key feature of the Project is the decision to have Mozambican institutions take the lead role in implementation of activities. This approach is essential to the success of this undertaking, because of the complex social, economic and cultural dynamics affecting sexual behavior. Support to the NAC and FDC will allow respected Mozambican leaders and institutions to be at the forefront of the programming necessary to reduce risky sexual behavior.

USAID/Mozambique's Second Country Strategic Plan: Timetable and Design Parameters

USAID/Mozambique's first Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was approved in 1995, just three years after the Peace Agreement and a few months after Mozambique's first democratic elections. The CSP, the Mission's first sustainable development program, was initiated in FY 1996 and targets three strategic objectives – increased rural incomes, enhanced democratic partnership between government and civil society, and improved maternal/child health. During FYs 1998-99, a special objective was added to improve the enabling environment for trade, investment and development, a new human capacity development focus was emphasized in each SO, and a sector program in agriculture was incorporated. The Mission also began a gradual transition in implementation modalities to incorporate and increase capacities of Mozambican private and public institutions. These modifications were a response to the Mission Director's 1997 AFR management letter recommending greater attention to building sustainability and local capacity into all elements of the USAID program.

Given the continued validity of the objectives and their consistency with Mozambique's priorities, the modality changes completed in 1998-99, as well as a concern about the expected turnover in USDH staff in FY 2001, the terminal date of the strategy was extended in February 2000 from September 30, 2001, to September 30, 2003.

In anticipation of a CSP design process that will begin in 2002, the Mission has established a timetable of proposed steps which also includes other key events that would potentially contribute to macroeconomic, social and sectoral analyses for a new CSP.

At this time the Mission is requesting agreement on a timeline for preparation of an AFR parameters cable or memo, per ADS 201.3.3.5. For the parameters guidance to be most effective, the Mission requests that it be provided at the beginning of the CSP design period, May 2002, which is 16 months prior to the end of the CSP. Mission input to the parameters meeting would be presented in USAID/W in January 2002, prior to the submission of the FY 2004 resource request which, of course, would be the first year of the new strategy period. This timing is also important given the planned 2002 change in Mission Directors. A January 2002 parameters meeting could hopefully benefit from the historical perspective of the departing Mission Director while a new Mission Director arriving in 2002 would be clearly in charge of the development of the new CSP. The recommended timetable set out in the ADS, of nine months prior to the current CSP terminal date, would fall towards the end of the CSP preparation period and this timing would not provide the early guidance the Mission is seeking.

The same ADS section also requires the Mission to undertake conflict prevention analyses as part of CSP preparation, or to seek a waiver of this requirement by the Regional AA. USAID/Mozambique believes this analysis would be appropriate, and proposes to coordinate with the Bureau on the terms of reference for this work.

The following represents the Mission's proposed timeline for preparation of the CSP, including critical exercises that contribute data or analysis to the design:

May 2001 – AFR review of the Mozambique R4 for FY 2003.

June 2001 – R4 review cable distributed to the field. This could potentially modify the Management Agreement, and represents an opportunity to provide some initial guidance related to CSP preparation.

July-September 2001 – Field collection of household income data in focus areas (provides SO-level indicator data for rural incomes program).

September 2001 – Completion of public opinion survey (provides SO-level indicator data for democracy/governance program).

October 2001 – January 2002 – Data collection/review for FY 2004 R4. This will be the last performance data collected prior to the initiation of CSP preparation.

January 2002 – BJ for FY 2003 due in Washington.

January-February 2002 – Proposed date for submission of Parameters input followed by Parameters meeting.

March 2002 – Move to the new USAID office building.

May 2002 – FY 2004 R4 review in Washington. This is the last performance review of the CSP period and includes the first resource request for the new CSP.

May 2002 -- Mission's proposed timing for AFR transmission of CSP parameters cable/memo to the Mission.

May 2002 – Annual reviews of GRM's Education Sector Strategic Plan and ProAgri agricultural sector investment program.

May 2002 – Annual DAP (Title II-funded program) reviews.

June 2002 – R4 review cable distributed to the field.

June 2002 – Africa Competitiveness Report for 2001 due, providing essential data on trade and investment climate.

June-July 2002 – Formulation of specific CSP design steps through in-house retreats and partner and stakeholder workshops. Contracting for CSP design begins.

June-August 2002 – Arrival of new Mission Director.

August-November 2002 – CSP design consultancies and consultations.

December 2002 – Vetting of proposed CSP elements with partners and stakeholders.

October 2002-January 2003 – CSP drafting.

February - March 2003 – CSP finalized, submitted to AFR.

May 2003 – Mozambique Program Week (CSP review; R4 review).

June 2003 – AFR approval of CSP.

September 30, 2003 – Mozambique's first CSP ends.

Other potential reports and data that could support analysis during the CSP development include:

- Mozambique's second national Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)
- ProAgri assessments
- Government sectoral strategies and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
- New AIDS strategy
- Improved surveillance data about HIV
- Ministry of Health's strategic plan
- HIPC/World Bank/IMF reviews
- Reviews and revisions of the road investment plan (Roads III)
- Justice sector reform strategy
- Public sector reform plan
- Financial sector reform and capital markets strengthening plan

Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex

Mandatory for PPC/CDIE/PME

Part A. Results Framework.

USAID/Mozambique Country Strategic Plan FY 1996 - FY 2003

Goal: Broadened participation in political life and economic growth

Sub-Goal: Enhanced national food security

Strategic Objective 656-001-01: Increased rural household income in focus areas

IR 1.1: Increased access to markets

IR 1.1.1: Improved enabling environment for market activities

IR 1.1.2: Roads rehabilitated and maintained

IR 1.1.3: Expanded capacity to market and transport

IR 1.1.4: Market information and commodity trading system operational

IR 1.2: Rural enterprises expanded

IR 1.2.1: Improved enabling environment for micro- and small enterprise

IR 1.2.2: Strengthened access to rural financial services

IR 1.2.3: Rural groups operating as profitable enterprises

IR 1.2.4: Increased market-based adoption of improved technologies by rural enterprises

IR 1.3: Increased sustainable agricultural output

IR 1.3.1: Improved capacity of Ministry of Agriculture to perform core functions

IR 1.3.2: Improved land tenure security

IR 1.3.3: Increased adoption of sustainable agricultural technologies

IR 1.3.4: Improved functioning of agricultural input markets

Strategic Objective 656-002-01: Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at the national and local levels

IR 2.1: Increased citizen participation in governance at national and local levels

IR 2.1.1: Broadened and improved public discussion of key governance issues at national and local levels

IR 2.1.2: More sustainable electoral processes at national and local levels

IR 2.2: Key democratic institutions are more effective and accountable

IR 2.2.1: Capacity of civil society organizations is strengthened

IR 2.2.2: Capacity of National Assembly is strengthened

IR 2.2.3: Improved access to and functioning of selected judicial mechanisms

IR 2.2.4: Elected municipal governments are effective and accountable

IR 2.2.5: Political parties are effective and accountable

Sub-Goal: Improved health for women and children

Strategic Objective 656-003-01: Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas

IR 3.1: Increased access to community-based services

IR 3.1.1: Supply of essential services to communities increased

- IR 3.1.2: Service delivery and case management in provincial and district level MOH facilities improved
- IR 3.1.3: Availability of quality HIV/AIDS/STD prevention and care services increased
- IR 3.2: Increased demand for community-based services
 - IR 3.2.1: Health knowledge increased and attitudes improved
 - IR 3.2.2: Community mobilization increased
 - IR 3.2.3: HIV/STD risk reduced through knowledge, motivation, skills
- IR 3.3: Strengthened management of decentralized services
 - IR 3.3.1: Financial management more efficient and transparent (*formerly: Sector strategic plan and financing strategy developed and implemented*)
 - IR 3.3.2: Increased availability and use of evidence-based analysis for policy making (*formerly: Availability and use of data for decision improved*)
 - IR 3.3.3: Public sector resource allocation better aligned with sector priorities (*formerly: Provincial management capacity improved*)
 - IR 3.3.4: Contraceptive logistics systems more efficient and transparent (*formerly: Institutional capacity to train health workers and support community outreach increased*)

Special Objective 656-004-01: Improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development

- SpO-IR 1: Increased private sector role in development of economic policy, legislation, and regulations
 - SpO-IR 1.1: Effective and informed private sector voice in policy formulation
 - SpO-IR 1.2: Stronger representative private business institutions
 - SpO-IR 1.3: Reliable commercial Internet services available
- SpO-IR 2: Improved policies and facilities encourage trade and investment
 - SpO-IR 2.1: Petty bureaucratic requirements eliminated
 - SpO-IR 2.2: Business-friendly tax system implemented
 - SpO-IR 2.3: Major rail and port infrastructure privatized
 - SpO-IR 2.4: Alternative dispute resolution procedures operational

Part B. New Indicator Reporting.

The following indicators will be reported in next year's R4 but were not included in this year's report. Most of them have been reported in previous R4s. Only two (one related to HIV testing and one related to economic freedom) are new indicators in the Mission's performance monitoring plan.

SO Name 656-001, Increased rural household income in focus areas

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name: Net per capita average real income per year (based on household assets index as proxy) – Zambezi River Valley

	Actual	Planned
1997 Baseline year	45	

1999	64	55
Target 2001		66
Target 2003		79

SO Name 656-001, Increased rural household income in focus areas

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name: Net per capita average real income per year (based on household assets index as proxy) – central Zambezia province

	Actual	Planned
1997 Baseline year	40	
1999	62	48
Target 2001		58
Target 2003		70

SO Name 656-001, Increased rural household income in focus areas

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name: Net per capita average real income per year (based on household assets index as proxy) – northern Zambezia and southern Nampula provinces

	Actual	Planned
1997 Baseline year	57	
1999	67	69
Target 2001		84
Target 2003		100

SO Name 656-001, Increased rural household income in focus areas

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name: Net per capita average real income per year (based on household assets index as proxy) – Nampula cotton belt

	Actual	Planned
1997 Baseline year	51	
1999	69	62
Target 2001		75
Target 2003		90

SO Name 656-001, Increased rural household income in focus areas

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name: Net per capita average real income per year (based on household assets index as proxy) – Manica and Sofala provinces

	Actual	Planned
1997 Baseline year	50	
1999	75	61
Target 2001		74
Target 2003		89

SO Name: 656-001, Increased household income in focus areas

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name: Average gross value of household agricultural production

	Actual	Planned
1996 Baseline Year	100	
1997	138	109
1998	109	121
1999	149	133
Target 2000		146
Target 2001		160
Target 2002		177
Target 2003		194

SO Name: 656-002, Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at the national and local levels

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name: Citizens believe key democratic institutions are performing their functions well – national

	Actual	Planned
1997 Baseline Year	48	
Target 2001		66
Target 2003		66

SO Name: 656-002, Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at the national and local levels

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name: Citizens believe key democratic institutions are performing their functions well – focus area

	Actual	Planned
1997 Baseline Year	41	
1999	57	50
Target 2001		60
Target 2003		60

SO Name: 656-002, Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at the national and local levels

Indicator Level: Sub Intermediate Result

Proposed Indicator Name: Political parties have internal communication structures that promote two-way communication between party branches and headquarters – Renamo

	Actual	Planned
2000 Baseline Year	low	
Target 2001		medium
Target 2002		medium
Target 2003		high

SO Name: 656-002, Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at the national and local levels

Indicator Level: Sub Intermediate Result

Proposed Indicator Name: Political parties have internal communication structures that promote two-way communication between party branches and headquarters – Frelimo

	Actual	Planned
2000 Baseline Year	medium	
Target 2001		medium
Target 2002		high
Target 2003		high

SO Name: 656-003, Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name: Communities receiving services – fixed-facility outreach

	Actual	Planned
1997 Baseline Year	448	
1998	1,056	493
1999	1,294	538
Target 2000		560
Target 2001		627

SO Name: 656-003, Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name: Communities receiving services – community-based volunteers

	Actual	Planned
1997 Baseline Year	0	
1998	265	205
1999	1,955	224
Target 2000		243
Target 2001		262

SO Name: 656-003, Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name: MCH care seeking (first visit)

	Actual	Planned
1994 Baseline Year	344,000	
1995	382,000	
1996	432,000	
1997	947,000	450,000
1998	386,000	465,000
1999	620,000	490,000
Target 2000		520,000
Target 2001		520,000
Target 2002		520,000
Target 2003		520,000

SO Name: 656-003, Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name: Health posts providing family planning services

	Actual	Planned
1997 Baseline Year	0	
1998	79	3
1999	150	15
Target 2000		30
Target 2001		250
Target 2002		400
Target 2003		500

SO Name: 656-003, Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas

Indicator Level: Sub Intermediate Result

Proposed Indicator Name: Persons tested for HIV at counseling centers, annually

	Actual	Planned
2000 Baseline Year	1,500	
Target 2001		6,000
Target 2002		10,000
Target 2003		12,000

SO Name: 656-004, Improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Proposed Indicator Name: Index of Economic Freedom

	Actual	Planned
1997 Baseline Year	4.10	
Actual 1998	3.90	
Actual 1999	3.80	
Actual 2000	3.35	
Target 2001		3.30
Target 2002		3.20
Target 2003		3.00

Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

What the information annex will be used for: prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

The Performance Overview chapter aims to document the following points, based on the information requested:

- * support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- * support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- * institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- * a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and

Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development. An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the

Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs. The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.

Information Annex: Institutional and Organizational Development

Verification	Objective ID	IR No.	IR name	Indicators	Public sector	Private for profit	Private non-profit
Y	656-001	IR 1.1	Increased access to markets	Mean value of selected commodities marketed by households	Y	Y	Y
Y	656-001	IR 1.1	Increased access to markets	Domestic (producer) price of cashew as a percent of world market price	Y	Y	Y
Y	656-001	IR 1.1.1	Improved enabling environment for market activities	Spatial retail price margins for maize	Y	Y	Y
Y	656-001	IR 1.1.4	Market information and commodity trading system operational	Districts in focus areas where price information is systematically collected	Y	Y	Y
Y	656-001	IR 1.1.4	Market information and commodity trading system operational	Districts in focus areas regularly receiving price information	Y	Y	Y
Y	656-001	IR 1.2	Rural enterprises expanded	Rural households in focus area involved in or operating at least one micro- or small enterprise	N	Y	Y
Y	656-001	IR 1.2	Rural enterprises expanded	Average annual value per household of transactions (gross sales) of rural enterprises	N	Y	Y
Y	656-001	IR 1.2.1	Improved enabling environment for micro- and small enterprise		Y	Y	Y
Y	656-001	IR 1.2.2	Strengthened access to rural financial systems	Value of loans to rural enterprises in focus areas, annually	N	Y	Y
Y	656-001	IR 1.2.3	Viable rural groups operating as microenterprises	Number of rural group enterprises in focus areas, annually	N	Y	Y
Y	656-001	IR 1.2.3	Viable rural groups operating as microenterprises	Number of households in focus areas who are members of rural group enterprises	N	Y	Y
Y	656-001	IR 1.2.3	Viable rural groups operating as microenterprises	Number of different economic activities (businesses) operated by rural group enterprises in focus areas	N	Y	Y
Y	656-001	IR 1.2.3	Viable rural groups operating as microenterprises	Average annual return per household participating in rural group enterprises in focus areas	N	Y	Y
Y	656-001	IR 1.3.1	Improved capacity of Ministry of Agriculture to perform core functions	Improved MADER performance -- efficient delivery of agricultural services	Y	N	N
Y	656-001	IR 1.3.1	Improved capacity of Ministry of Agriculture to perform core functions	Improved MADER performance -- enabling environment for private sector growth in agriculture	Y	N	N
Y	656-001	IR 1.3.1	Improved capacity of Ministry of Agriculture to perform core functions	Improved MADER performance -- policy analysis	Y	N	N
Y	656-001	IR 1.3.1	Improved capacity of Ministry of Agriculture to perform core functions	Improved MADER performance -- land tenure security	Y	N	N
Y	656-001	IR 1.3.1	Improved capacity of Ministry of Agriculture to perform core functions	Improved MADER efficiency in planning and financial management -- annual budget vs. annual disbursements	Y	N	N
Y	656-001	IR 1.3.1	Improved capacity of Ministry of Agriculture to perform core functions	Sustainability of ProAgri investments ensured -- MADER staff retention scheme adopted and	Y	N	N
Y	656-001	IR 1.3.1	Improved capacity of Ministry of Agriculture to perform core functions	Sustainability of ProAgri investments ensured -- share of MADER salaries covered by GRM contribution	Y	N	N
Y	656-001	IR 1.3.2	Improved land tenure security	Legal framework in place for land tenure security	Y	N	Y
Y	656-001	IR 1.3.2	Improved land tenure security	GRM implements new legal and regulatory framework	Y	N	N

Information Annex: Institutional and Organizational Development

Verification	Objective ID	IR No.	IR name	Indicators	Public sector	Private for profit	Private non-profit
Y	656-001	IR 1.3.4	Improved functioning of agricultural input markets	Number of monitored markets where basic inputs are available	Y	Y	Y
Y	656-002	SO 2	Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at the national and local levels	Percent of public surveyed who believe that citizens influence public decisions	Y	N	Y
Y	656-002	SO 2	Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at the national and local levels	Percent of public surveyed who believe that public issues are better resolved through collaboration between local officials, citizens, and the private sector	Y	N	Y
Y	656-002	IR 2.1	Increased citizen participation in governance at national and local levels	Percent of public surveyed who believe that public issues are addressed in a participatory manner involving local governments, civil society, and traditional authorities	Y	N	Y
Y	656-002	IR 2.1	Increased citizen participation in governance at national and local levels	Number of times non-governmental political actors testify before Parliamentary committees	Y	N	Y
Y	656-002	IR 2.1.1	Broadened and improved public discussion of key governance issues at national and local levels	Percent of public surveyed who have presented their own concerns to political actors, disaggregated by type of political actor	Y	N	Y
Y	656-002	IR 2.1.1	Broadened and improved public discussion of key governance issues at national and local levels	Quality of analysis of key policies and issues by actors other than the Executive at national and local	Y	Y	Y
Y	656-002	IR 2.1.2	More sustainable electoral processes at national and local levels	Percent of total election administrative costs financed by the government	Y	N	N
Y	656-002	IR 2.2	Key democratic institutions are more effective and accountable	Percent of public surveyed who believe key democratic institutions are performing their functions well, disaggregated by six key institutions	Y	N	Y
Y	656-002	IR 2.2	Key democratic institutions are more effective and accountable	Percent of public surveyed who believe that government works for citizens	Y	N	Y
Y	656-002	IR 2.2	Key democratic institutions are more effective and accountable	Number of civil society initiated investigations of alleged government misconduct at local and national	N	N	Y
Y	656-002	IR 2.2.1	Capacity of civil society organizations is strengthened	Number of times civil society institutions precipitate the introduction of legislation or other parliamentary actions or influence the substantive amendment of such actions	N	N	Y
Y	656-002	IR 2.2.1	Capacity of civil society organizations is strengthened	Increased democratic governance within representative CSOs (score)	N	N	Y
Y	656-002	IR 2.2.1	Capacity of civil society organizations is strengthened	Increased effectiveness of CSO management (score)	N	N	Y
Y	656-002	IR 2.2.2	Capacity of National Assembly is strengthened	Ratio of legislative initiatives drafted within the Parliament and enacted to total enacted	Y	N	N
Y	656-002	IR 2.2.2	Capacity of National Assembly is strengthened	Percent of Executive-introduced legislation that is substantively amended by the Parliament	Y	N	N

Information Annex: Institutional and Organizational Development

Verification	Objective ID	IR No.	IR name	Indicators	Public sector	Private for profit	Private non-profit
Y	656-002	IR 2.2.2	Capacity of National Assembly is strengthened	Percent of citizen petitions responded to by the Parliament	Y	N	N
Y	656-002	IR 2.2.3	Improved access to and functioning of selected judicial mechanisms	Number of non-governmental legal services available to traditionally disadvantaged groups	N	N	Y
Y	656-002	IR 2.2.3	Improved access to and functioning of selected judicial mechanisms	Existence of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to resolve private sector commercial cases, and number of cases they handle annually	N	Y	Y
Y	656-002	IR 2.2.3	Improved access to and functioning of selected judicial mechanisms	Average case processing time (in months) for civil section of Maputo City court	Y	N	N
Y	656-002	IR 2.2.5	Political parties are effective and accountable	Degree to which political parties have internal communication structures that promote two-way communication between party branches and headquarters, reflecting a commitment to transparency, inclusiveness, and accountability	N	N	Y
Y	656-002	IR 2.2.5	Political parties are effective and accountable	Extent to which established political parties maintain key planning procedures and member lists and manage campaigns (score)	N	N	Y
Y	656-002	IR 2.2.5	Political parties are effective and accountable	Extent to which established political parties form and maintain effective linkages with other parties as well as political and special interest groups at local and national levels	N	N	Y
Y	656-003	IR 3.3.1	MOH financial management more efficient and transparent	Number of person-hours saved annually through improvements in selected financial management procedures performed by central/provincial MOH offices	Y	N	N
Y	656-003	IR 3.3.1	MOH financial management more efficient and transparent	Proportion of district MOH financial reports accepted by provincial directorates of Plan and Finance at first submission (i.e., not requiring return to district for revisions)	Y	N	N
Y	656-003	IR 3.3.1	MOH financial management more efficient and transparent	Proportion of financial management sub-components in MOH internal management assessment tool with positive responses	Y	N	N
Y	656-003	IR 3.3.2	Increased availability and use of evidence-based analysis for policy making	Number of evidence-based analyses produced and disseminated by MOH annually	Y	N	N
Y	656-003	IR 3.3.3	Public sector resource allocation better aligned with sector priorities	Score on quality index assessing sector report presented by MOH at annual sectoral coordination meetings	Y	N	N

Information Annex: Institutional and Organizational Development

Verification	Objective ID	IR No.	IR name	Indicators	Public sector	Private for profit	Private non-profit
Y	656-003	IR 3.3.3	Public sector resource allocation better aligned with sector priorities	Inter-province variation in MOH recurrent expenditure per capita, and in doctors, "tecnicos," and nurses per capita	Y	N	N
Y	656-003	IR 3.3.3	Public sector resource allocation better aligned with sector priorities	Proportion of MOH recurrent expenditure incurred by Level I/II facilities	Y	N	N
Y	656-003	IR 3.3.3	Public sector resource allocation better aligned with sector priorities	Proportion of total MOH doctors, "tecnicos," and nurses posted to Level I/II facilities	Y	N	N
Y	656-003	IR 3.3.4	Contraceptive logistics systems more efficient and transparent	Proportion of sampled districts experiencing no MOH contraceptive stock-outs during prior year	Y	N	N
Y	656-003	IR 3.3.4	Contraceptive logistics systems more efficient and transparent	Among sampled districts, mean number of days of MOH contraceptive stock-out by method	Y	N	N
Y	656-003	IR 3.3.4	Contraceptive logistics systems more efficient and transparent	In provincial and sampled district MOH stores, proportion of selected stock records that are accurate and up-to-date	Y	N	N
Y	656-004	SpO	Improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development	Africa Competitiveness Index (World Economic Forum)	Y	Y	Y
Y	656-004	SpO	Improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development	Index of Economic Freedom (Heritage Foundation)	Y	Y	Y
Y	656-004	IR 4.1	Increased private sector role in development of economic policy, legislation, and regulations	Private sector perception of the effects of dialogue between government and business associations on business activity (Business Confidence Index score)	Y	Y	Y
Y	656-004	IR 4.1.1	Effective and informed private sector voice in policy formulation	Number of analyses of proposed policies or legislation performed or contracted by Confederation of Mozambican Business Associations, annually	N	Y	Y
Y	656-004	IR 4.1.1	Effective and informed private sector voice in policy formulation	Number of analyses of proposed policies or legislation performed or contracted by the Business Forum for the Environment, annually	N	Y	Y
Y	656-004	IR 4.1.2	Stronger representative private business institutions	Member-managed Confederation of Mozambican Business Associations structured and legally recognized	N	Y	Y
Y	656-004	IR 4.1.2	Stronger representative private business institutions	Share of core budget of Confederation of Mozambican Business Associations provided by non-USAID sources	N	Y	Y
Y	656-004	IR 4.1.2	Stronger representative private business institutions	Number of paid memberships in the Business Forum for the Environment	N	Y	Y
Y	656-004	IR 4.1.3	Reliable commercial Internet services available	Number of Internet subscribers	Y	Y	N
Y	656-004	IR 4.1.3	Reliable commercial Internet services available	Number of provincial capitals and secondary cities where Internet service is available through a local gateway	Y	Y	N

Information Annex: Institutional and Organizational Development

Verification	Objective ID	IR No.	IR name	Indicators	Public sector	Private for profit	Private non-profit
Y	656-004	IR 4.2	Improved policies and facilities encourage trade and investment	Selected trade statistics, exports and imports	Y	N	N
Y	656-004	IR 4.2	Improved policies and facilities encourage trade and investment	Private gross investment, annually	Y	N	N
Y	656-004	IR 4.2.1	Petty bureaucratic requirements eliminated	Trade openness index (IMF)	Y	N	N
Y	656-004	IR 4.2.1	Petty bureaucratic requirements eliminated	Weeks required to complete routine imports	Y	N	N
Y	656-004	IR 4.2.1	Petty bureaucratic requirements eliminated	Weeks required to register a business	Y	N	N
Y	656-004	IR 4.2.1	Petty bureaucratic requirements eliminated	Red tape barriers removed, of those specifically targeted in annual private sector-government action plan	Y	N	N
Y	656-004	IR 4.2.2	Business-friendly tax system implemented	Value-added tax, replacing cascading sales tax, fully and successfully implemented in companies with turnover greater than \$5,000/month	Y	N	N
Y	656-004	IR 4.2.3	Major rail and port infrastructure privatized	Rail corridor traffic statistics	Y	N	N
Y	656-004	IR 4.2.3	Major rail and port infrastructure privatized	Port utilization statistics	Y	N	N
Y	656-004	IR 4.2.4	Alternative dispute resolution procedures operational	ADR efficiency score, as assessed by business association members who access ADR services	N	N	Y

Instructions

Using the definitions of institutional and organizational development stated on the Definitions tab on this Excel workbook, OUs are required to: verify that the IRs and indicators identified for their programs fall within the definition of institutional and/or organizational development provided, correct the list as necessary to add or delete IRs and indicators that match the definition, and identify the recipients of institutional and organizational development support as public sector, private for-profit, private non-profit, marking all that apply in each case. Correct the IR list as necessary to add IRs that match the definition or to delete IRs that do not or that are no longer part of your results framework.

Verification

Codes:

Y - IR falls within the definition

N - IR does not fall within the definition

X - This IR has been changed, modified, or dropped

Public sector, private for profit, and private non-profit

Codes:

Y - Yes

N - No